WEATHER INDICATIONS.

SHOWERS TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; EASTERLY WINDS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

GET READY TO LAUGH.

M. Quad will surely appear in The Sentinel in a short time. Watch for it and get your mouth ready to laugh.

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PAGES 1--7] FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IS FAKING AGAIN.

AGUINALDO TRIES THE OLD GAME OVER.

ASKING FOR AN ARMISTICE.

HIS COMMISSIONERS REACH MANILA.

PAY A VISIT TO THE OREGON.

INCIDENTS OF THE TAKING OF SAN LUIS.

Manila, May 20.—10 a. m.—Gen. Gregorio Del Pilar, commander of the insurgent forces in front of General Lawton's division; Lieutenant Colonel Alberto B. Barreto, judge advocate; Major Zeacita, of Aguinaldo's staff, and Senor Gracio gnzaga, a former member of the Filipino cabinet, the commissioners appointed to co-operate with Senores Florento Torres, Pablo Campo and Theodore Zance, of Manila, for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace with the American commissioners, reached Manila by special train from Malolos at 8.15 this morning.

The party was met by Lieutenant Colonel Barry, adjutant general, and conducted from the train in the launch Capital and taken to the palace at Galacanan and after breakfast were driven through the city to the Ayuntamiente.

The party was closeted with General Otis for more than an hour, but the interview was decidedly unsatisfactory, the commission having nothing definite to propose and being unempowered to negotiate terms.

The commissioners brought a communication direct from Aguinaldo asking for an armistice pending the decision of the Filipino congress as to what policy should be adopted. As before, General Otis refused to entertain the proposition.

The commissioners, after leaving the city hall, accepted an invitation to visit the Oregon and the other vessels of the American fleet in the bay; and they were also granted permission to see their families before returning.

THE TAKING OF SAN LUIS.

Manila, May 20.—7:50 a. m.—Colonel Kobbe's expedition up the Rio Grande met with no resistance except at the outskirts of San Luis, where several hundred Filipinos were entrenched on the banks of the stream. The rebels retreated beyond Candaba, and the gunboats steamed ahead, all the way training their gattling guns upon the banks and dropping shells wherever uniforms appeared on the shore. The gunboats dispersed the insurgents before San Luis. After they had passed, sharpshooters from trees across the river, a hundred yards distant, harassed the Seventeenth infantry, which was marching by fours along the narrow wooded road, from which the troops were unable to see the enemy.

The members of one battalion lay on their faces in the road for a quarter of an hour trying to locate the riflemen and return their fire. Two Americans were wounded. The road wound close to the stream and was thickly settled. It was a picturesque march. Many groups of hundreds of natives were clustered under the trees on the opposite bank, displaying white skirts, towels, sheets or anything white on poles.

Some shouted to the American soldiers, but most of them maintained a sullen silence.

An old man, in a carriage, met the troops two miles outside of town. He said:

"I have lived in England and I have told the people that the Americans are like the English and that they need not be afraid."

Captain Grant, in command of the gunboats, landed before the troops arrived and met with a "Porto Rican" welcome. The natives, who had assembled on the shore, crowded about the Americans with fulsome expressions of friendship, apparently half afraid that they would be massacred.

Captain Grant finally distributed the men from the gunboat Laguna de Bay to guard the town; and the natives sent a messenger to tell the people who had taken refuge in the swamps to return. Hundreds of the natives thereupon returned, a man with an improvised flag of truce flying from a bamboo pole preceding each party.

A Capuchin priest, one of the few whom the Filipinos had not imprisoned, was found at Candaba. He said it was useless to try to convince the natives that the Americans had not come to oppress them, as they believed their leaders, who had strongly impressed this belief upon them and who have told stories of massacres, rapes and Filipino victories. The walls of the town were placarded with reports of the slaughter of Americans, hundreds of whom were said to have been taken prisoners. As soon as Major Kobbe reached San Luis the natives raided the insurgents' rice stores. All day a stream of half-naked people emerged from the storehouse, in the manner of ants, rushing to their homes with bags of rice on their heads.

On Thursday night a body of rebels returned to San Luis and burned part of the town. Lieutenant Cunningham, with a signal corps party, engaged in running a telegraph line, was camped near the place. Major Kobbe sent the army gunboat Cavadonga there and found the party today in the town.

That river, since Major Kobbe started, has been the highway for the exodus of the natives and today there is a continuous procession of thatched cascoes, with white flags, drifting down the river containing whole families, of twenty to thirty persons, with their household goods and animals on board. Thousands of these boats has passed the army gun boats.

The Nebraska regiment marched from San Fernando to Calumpit today for a thirty days' rest. The regiment numbers about three hundred weather-beaten veterans. Two of the companies are mere squads and their battered canteens and shiny clothes show unmistakable marks of rough campaigning.

But the soldiers are happy. Several of them dropped by the way from the heat, but when they boarded the special train at Calumpit, bound for Manila, they yelled like school boys and the other troops went to their stations and cheered heartily.

WILL BE MORE COMPETITION.

BIDDERS WILL BE PLENTY FOR STREET WORK.

The Standard Trinidad Company Has Not Been Barred From the Specifications.

City Engineer Randall tells The Sentinel that he will have ready for action next Thursday evening resolutions for the paving of Fourth street, Baker street, Madison street, Dock street, Walton avenue from Maumee to Wayne and Wayne street from Calhoun to Clinton.

There will be more competition for the work at the next bidding. The board of works has lifted the bar from the Standard Trinidad asphalt and F. E. Cole will be permitted to bid and it is understood that the Metropolitan Brick company will have some strong competition from the Nelsonville Brick company. Prices may not be any lower, but it is certain there will be more bids. The asphalt block people will submit bids and it is stated that a change in the sentiment of some property owners on Lewis street may result in asphalt block being used on that street.

The bids for the pavement on Lewis street will be received and opened on June 8.

The owners of property on the east side of Fairfield avenue from Pontiac street to Creighton avenue will build a cement sidewalk, five feet wide.

The board of works daily expect the Nickel Plate officers to return the plans for the big intercepting sewer.

CITY IN DARKNESS.

Last evening between the hours of 7:35 and 7:55 the city was in complete darkness owing to a break in one of the main Manila cables at the power station. Every residence and business house in the city was cut off and the arc lights on the street corners were also out. There are two of these cables at the power station that connected with the water wheels that run the dynamos and one snapped suddenly, winding several times around the big drums. It was necessary to shut down the machinery for a time in order to prevent more serious damage. Men were set to work immediately to unwind the rope and the machinery was started in twenty minutes after the break.

Irvin Ditton, a teacher near Arcola, has gone to Lagro to attend the funeral of his nephew, Clyde Barnes.

M'GIFFERT IS FIRM

DECLINES TO MODIFY HIS UTTERANCES.

NOR WILL HE WITHDRAW.

HIS LETTER TO ASSEMBLY IS READ.

COURTEOUSNESS APPLAUDED.

WILL DOUBTLESS BE TRIED FOR HERESY.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 20.—Dr. A. T. McGiffert, of the Union Theological seminary, by letter to the Presbyterian general assembly today refused to comply with its request of last year that he should modify his doctrinal matters in his "Christian Church in the Apostolic Age," or else withdraw from the church. Instead of modifying his views he declares that he is in accord with Presbyterian doctrine on all vital points and far from withdrawing, declares that he cannot withdraw.

The language of the letter was so courteous that many of the conservatives in the assembly joined the liberals in applauding it when the stated clerk had read it, not understanding that Dr. McGiffert had refused most courteously to do the bidding of the church.

The letter was a surprise. The committee on bills and overtures, Dr. Rauchenbusch, chairman, will pass upon the letter.

An influential member of the committee declares that the letter is exactly what it should not be except for its courtesy. But the spirit of the committee and the whole assembly is such that it is hard to say what will be done. There will be a careful consideration by the committee and a heated debate in the assemoly, whatever the report.

Dr. George W. Birch, of New York, who instigated the proceedings against Dr. Briggs and tried to keep Dr. McGiffert out of the New York presbytery, will take up the cudgels against Dr. McGiffert. In the end the assembly will either re-assert its position of last year and let the matter drop or else recommend the New York presbytery to take up the question of expulsion of Dr. McGiffert, which means a heresy trial.

DR. M'GIFFERT'S LETTER.

Following is the text of Dr. McGiffert's letter to the assembly:

"New York, May 15, 1899.—To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church: Dear Brethren—At the meeting of the general assembly held in May, 1898, action was taken in reference to a book entitled, "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age,' of which I am the author, and was communicated to me by the stated clerk under date of September 22, 1898.

"Waiving at this time all questions of constitutional right and order, I have thought it proper to look upon that action in the light of friendly advice from Christian brethren, in which light, indeed, it would seem that it must have been looked upon by those who joined in it.

"Regarded thus, the action evidently requires no response from me, nor did the assembly intimate in any way that the response was either expected or desired. But it is my wish to be governed entirely by the spirit of Christian fraternity, and therefore I take this opportunity of informing the brethren gathered in the first general assembly since the action was taken, what I have felt my duty in view of the fraternal counsel offered me.

"The action of the assembly, as well as the overture from the presbytery of Pittsburg, upon which that action was based, make it evident that many of my positions, together with the spirit and purpose of my book as a whole, have been seriously misapprehended. Such misapprehension I sincerely regret, and I wish here emphatically to repudiate the false constructions that have been placed upon my book in many quarters. So far as my views are concerned, they have been and remain, as I believe, in accord with the faith of the Presbyterian church and of evangelical Christendom in all vital and essential matters, and I, therefore, cannot feel that it is my duty or even my right in justice to myself and to my brethren and to the church of our divine Lord and Master, in which I am an office-bearer, to withdraw from the ministry of the Presbyterian church.

"In taking this position, to which I am constrained by a profound sense of duty, I desire to say that I recognize gratefully the spirit of Christian kindness which animated those who joined in the action of the last assembly, and appreciate the devotion to the truth and the concern for the welfare of the church which prompted their action.

"I desire to say, also, that I yield to no one in devotion to the truth and in my concern for the welfare of the church.

"Praying for the blessings of God upon the church universal and especially upon that branch of it within which I was born and bred and whose interests I have most deeply at heart,

"I am respectfully and fraternally yours, A. C. McGiffert.

Most of the morning was devoted to a discussion of the report of the committee on ministerial relief presented yesterday. At present Presbyterians give only six and a half cents per capita annually for this purpose, which was shown to be far too little.

RAISE VIGOROUS OBJECTION.

BIG KICK ON A HIGH SCHOOL FOR ZANESVILLE.

Citizens of Lafayette Township Will Fight the Erection of a Union High School.

Some time ago an arrangement was reached for the erection of a commodious high school building by Lafayette township, of this county, and Union township, of Wells county, at Zanesville, which is located on the line between the two counties. It was the design to have the school a union affair to be attended by pupils of both counties, and notices have been posted notifying the public that the county commissioners will be petitioned at their June term of court for permission to proceed with the building.

The project has raised a vigorous objection among the citizens of Lafayette township, and a number of them were in the city yesterday and retained Attorney J. H. Aiken to fight the proposition. A remonstrance will be filed with the county commissioners setting forth nine reasons why the proposed union school should not be erected.

It is claimed in the remonstrance that the building will not be of public utility, that it will increase the indebtedness of the township without benefit of the residents thereof; that the location selected is not a proper one; that it should be located, if at all, in the center of the township; that the residents of said township almost to a man are opposed to said proposition; that the county commissioners have no jurisdiction in the matter and no authority to grant the petition; that the schol will not be of public benefit, and that there are not now fifteen common school graduates of school age residing in Lafayette township.

The remonstrators say that a large majority of the citizens of Lafayete township are opposed to the building of the school, and it is claimed that the county commissioners have no authority in the matter, but that it must be passed upon by the new township advisory board. The matter will come up for hearing in commissioners' court June 5th, and some very nice legal questions are said to be involved.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

A lengthy petition, signed by seventy-eight residents of Spy Run avenue, was filed with the board of county commissioners yesterday, asking that the Concolidated Electric railway be required to keep the space occupied by its tracks in good condition. It is stated that the space between the tracks and for a distance of twelve inches on the outside of the rails, is from two to four inches above the surface of the street, making it almost impossible to cross the tracks in places. The board did not act on the petition, but it will receive attention later.

The board appointed the following ditch reviewers: Charles Girardot, Henry Busse and August Hartman, for the Mooney ditch, in Jackson township; George Grumeaux, Henry Busse and August Hartman for the Gerig ditch, in Maumee township; William Pio, Jasper Jones and Frank Eick, for the Dannenfelser ditch, in Jefferson and Adams townships.

The hearing on the Ballou ditch, in Perry township, was continued until June 9th.

The Bleke ditch, in St. Joe township, was established.

SLOT MACHINES.

Mayor Scherer and Superintendent Gorsline will not allow the slot machines to operate here. This afternoon the superintendent is visiting the places and ordering them out and any person who has one in operation Monday will be prosecuted.

PEACE CONGRESS.

ANOTHER VERY BRIEF SESSION HELD.

DE STAAL OUTLINES WORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS WERE IN SECRET.

FORMATION OF COMMITTEES.

THE CZAR SENDS HIS ROYAL GREETING.

The Hague, May 20.—The second sitting of the peace conference took place this morning and lasted thirty-five minutes.

The president of the confelence, Baron De Staal, read the replies of the czar and Queen Wilhelmina to the telegrams sent to them by the conference Thursday. The president then addressed the delegates on the subject of the labors before them and it was decided not to publish the speech.

The president proposed the adoption of arrangements for the committees, which was agreed to without discussion. Baron De Staal further proposed that, although the principle of secrecy should be maintained, communications must be made through the press bureau, subject to the approval of the president. This was also adopted.

At the conclusion of the conference today M. De Staal, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington and the head of the British delegation, and the United States ambassador at Berlin, Mr. Andrew D. White, head of the American delegation, with several of the other chief delegates, returned to The Hague for lunch.

But M. Bourgeois, former premier of France and head of the French delegation, and almost all the second and technical delegates, who form part of the committees, remained at the "House of the Woods" to draw up certain lists. They were occupied also with the organization of the committees.

The proceedings today passed off without any incident. Only the president spoke, the others manifesting their approbation by slight discreet murmurs. Several of the chief delegates are leaving The Hague for a few days, pending the preliminary work of the committees.

Baron De Staal, during the course of the day, received the following dispatch:

"The emperor begs you to be the interpreter to the conference of his sincere thanks and warmest wishes. My august master charges me to impress upon your excellency how much his majesty is touched by the telegram addressed to him.

"Muravieff."

LOCAL NEWS.

W. S. Gilbert is at home from a three months' trip in the interest of a South Bend firm.

Traveling men who are in the city were engaged in a game of base ball at the park this morning.

Supt. J. J. Wood went to Chicago this morning in the interest of the Fort Wayne Electric works.

Rev. Stock, who has been visiting friends in Missouri for the past few weeks, has returned home.

Passenger officials and trainmen report travel the heaviest it has been in any May of several years.

Miss Madge Williams, a teacher of music in the Bluffton schools, visited friends in the city yesterday.

Nickel Plate Brakemen P. M. Henderson and F. E. Todd, who were sick a few days, reported for duty yesterday.

The First Spiritualist's society services tomorrow in hall above Bloom's undertaking rooms. Lyceum at 10:30 a. m. Lecture at 7:45 p. m. F. D. Dunnakin in charge. The public is invited.

Miss Anna Downey, of Evanston, Ill., will be the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Cissell over the Sabbath. Miss Downey is the assistant national secretary of the W. C. T. U. She will occupy the pulpit at the Berry street M. E. church at both services tomorrow.

The Christian and Missionary alliance will hold services Monday evening at 7:30 at 273 West DeWald street, and Tuesday evening at 500 East Wayne street. These meetings are for special Bible study.

Miss Ada Chew, of Garrett, is in the city visiting friends.

The "Railroad Men's Time Book" for the year 1899 has just been issued. Fireman Franklin is the author. This book is intended for use in keeping records of trips and other data and covers a period of twelve months.

P. J. Milan has resigned as master mechanic of the Central railroad at Savannah and has been succeeded by J. L. Whitesett, who has been master mechanic at Columbus, Ga. W. E. Chester, who has been foreman of the shops at Columbus, Ga., succeeds Whitesett as master mechanic.

The Ladies' auxiliary to the B. of R. T. and their friends will be entertained at a coffee at the home of J. H. Foster, 19 Lavina street, Wednesday, May 24, from 3 to 8 p. m. Mrs. Foster will be assisted by Sisters Perry, House, Day and Clark. Ladies of the O. R. C., B. of L. E. and B. of L. F. are cordially invited.

THEY STUDIED OUR CHARTER.

TERRE HAUTE OFFICIALS ARE HERE FOR TWO DAYS.

Are Preparing to Work Under a Charter Similar to That of Fort Wayne.

Since Thursday afternoon Mayor Stegg, of Terre Haute, Clerk Hamilton and Messrs. Pat B. Walsh and S. C. Beach, members of the Terre Haute board of public works, have been in this city inquiring into the workings of the Fort Wayne city charter.

A Sentinel reporter talked to Mayor Stegg this morning, and he explained that he was here with the other officials to learn the mysteries of a charter like the one that now controls Fort Wayne. The last legislature gave to Terre Haute a charter patterned somewhat after those of Fort Wayne, Evansville and Indianapolis. This charter does not go into effect until July 1st, but Mayor Stegg appointed his board of works some time ago and they are now learning how to manage the affairs of their city when they get into office.

The quartet of officeholders arrived here Thursday and have been with the Fort Wayne city officials most of the two days since that time. They are apt scholars and already know enough about the workings of the Fort Wayne charter to manage Terre Haute without a slip. The members of the Terre Haute board of works will receive salaries of not less than $1,200 a year, and the mayor will get $2,000 to $2,500. Mayor Stegg and the majority members of his board are democrats. City Clerk Hamilton, however, is a republican, and a royal good fellow he is. He was elected by 700 plurality, while the plurality for Mayor Stegg on the other ticket was 600. The city clerk under the Terre Haute charter will act as comptroller until September, 1902, when the office of city treasurer will be abolished.

The council now consists of twenty members, but when the new charter becomes effective there will be only nine councilmen. The number of wards will be reduced from ten to six, and there will be one councilman from each ward and three at large.

The Terre Haute officials express themselves as highly pleasd at the condition of affairs as they found them in Fort Wayne, and were amazed at this city's wonderful water works system. In Terre Haute it costs the city $31,000 a year for water, and the rates for consumers are two and three times as high as they are here. The water system there is owned by a private corporation.

The visitors left for their homes at 3.30 this afternoon.

POLICE COURT.

John Ford was arrested by Lieutenant Lapp and a charge of vagrancy put against him. Early this morning some one reported at the station that a stranger was traveling about the city purchasing small trinkets and paying for them with revenue stamps. The officers saw a stranger enter Collars' barber shop and Lieutenant Lapp went over and found that he had been shaved and was taking a bath, in payment for which he offered revenue stamps. The lieutenant took the stranger to the station and he was arraigned in police court on a charge of vagrancy. On his person were found more than $1 in money, a big portion of it in pennies. He had several revenue stamps, a silver watch and a revolver heavily loaded. He gave the name of John Ford, but wouldn't tell much about himself. The mayor sent him to jail for fifteen days on a charge of vagrancy.

Stephen Scott was convicted of carrying concealed weapons and went to jail for eleven days. He was arrested at Swinney park, and for three nights had been pursuing persons who visited the park.

IS SAILING HOME.

ADMIRAL DEWEY HAS LEFT MANILA.

NOW EN ROUTE TO HONG KONG

A HEARTY FAREWELL TO THE OLYMPIA.

THE BIG GUNS BOOM SALUTES.

A NOISY TIME IN THE HARBOR OF MANILA.

Washington, May 20.—Admiral Dewey cables the navy department that he had sailed with the Olympia from Manila to Hong Kong.

THE LEAVE TAKING.

Manila, May 20.—The cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, steamed out of here on her homeward journey to the United States at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

As she steamed away the Oregon, Baltimore and Concord fired an admiral's salute. At the first shot the band of the flagship's after deck played a lively air and her white-clad sailors crowded the decks and gave a tremendous cheer.

As the Olympia passed the Oregon the crew of that battleship gave nine cheers for the Olympians, who responded by throwing their caps so high that dozens of them were left bobbing in the wake of the cruiser. Then followed the noisiest half hour known in the harbor since the battle which linked its name with that of Dewey.

THE DEATHS.

KRESS.

The funeral services of George Kress wil be held Sunday at 2 o'clock from the residence, 10 Zollars avenue, and at 2:30 from Emanuel's Lutheran church.

MEYER.

Funeral services of Henry Meyer will be held Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the family residence, in Milan township, and at 2 o'clock from St. Peter's church, at Goeglein.

WHITE.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. White, jr., died this morning at the family home, 566 East Wayne street, from exhaustion, at the age of one day.

BLANKS SENT TO TRUSTEES.

Auditor of State Hart yesterday sent to every township trustee in the state copies of the three blanks which trustees have to fill under the new law requiring the keeping of a financial record of the township. The record consists of three parts: A record of receipts, a record of disbursements and a record of balances. The blanks sent out are merely forms and the trustees may order them any place.

WILL ARGUE THE LAW.

The time for oral argument in the fee and salary case has been extended by the supreme court to an hour and a quarter for each side. The argument will be made next Tuesday.

A SAVING IN FUEL.

Warden Harley, of the Indiana prison, yesterday submitted to the governor plans for a new heating plant at the prison which it is claimed will save $10,000 annually for fuel at the prison. The warden says that during the cold weather last winter the fuel for the prison cost monthly $2,500.

CHICAGO CLOSING PRICES.

Chicago, May 20.—Wheat—May, 72¾c; July, 73½@73⅞c; Sept., 73½c.

Corn—May, 32⅝c; July, 33⅜c; Sept., 33⅞@34c.

Oats—May, 27c; July, 23¾@23⅞c; Sept., 20⅞c.

Pork—May, $8.10; July, $8.20; Sept., $8.35.

Lard—May, $5.05; July, $5.12½c; Sept., $5.25.

Ribs—May, $4.60; July, $4.70; Sept., $4.82½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.05½; Sept., $1.02; May, $1.04; July, $1.03; Sept., 89¾c.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis, of New York, arrived today for a visit with Fort Wayne friends.

MAKES OUR WEATHER

PROFESSOR MOORE BEGAN AS PRINTER IN THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Man Who Is Now Chief of the Weather Bureau Came Up From the Bottom—Phenomenal Growth of the Service Under His Administration.

Professor Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau, is a native of New York state, having resided for many years in Binghamton, where he is well known. He entered the signal service, now the weather bureau, some 25 years ago and has since devoted his entire time to the study of the service over which he so ably presides.

Mr. Moore entered the service as a printer, but his push, energy, ability and perseverance soon won him promotion. He was promoted from grade to grade until in 1891 he was appointed a local forecaster in charge of the Milwaukee station and the Wisconsin climate and crop service. His administration of that office was so successful as to call forth from the secretary of agriculture, Hon. J. M. Rusk, special commendation.

While Mr. Moore was on duty at Milwaukee there was a vacancy in the grade of professor of meteorology in the weather bureau. By direction of the secretary of agriculture a rigid competitive examination was held to fill this important position. The examination was open to the world. Mr. Moore easily won and was assigned to his new duty in charge of the large forecasting district of which Chicago is headquarters. There he made an excellent record as a forecaster of storms and cold waves.

In 1895 there was a vacancy in the position of chief of the United States weather bureau. The secretary of agriculture desired to place at the head of the bureau the best equipped man in the service. After looking over the important stations in the service Professor Moore, who had administered the affairs of the Chicago office with such marked ability, was selected for appointment as chief of the bureau in which he had served continuously for many years. This appointment was hailed with delight by the men in the service.

The chief of the weather bureau, in addition to being a scientist, has necessarily to be a man of marked executive ability. It is recognized that Professor Moore is the best equipped chief the weather bureau has ever had. His administration has been able, energetic, efficient and along progressive lines.

The growth and extension of the weather service have been phenomenal. Many new stations have been established, including 16 aerial stations, where observations are made at high

PROFESSOR WILLIS L. MOORE.

elevations by sending up with each kite a small instrument which records automatically several elements, such as air pressure, wind velocity, humidity and temperature.

The weather bureau has made rapid advances in the establishment of climate and crop services in Porto Rico and Cuba. Only a few weeks after the Spanish war had ended the weather bureau had in Porto Rico a full service, which was issuing a weekly bulletin. The example of the weather bureau of the United States may well be followed by other countries, for it is universally recognized that our weather service is the greatest in the world.

In the extension of the service to the tropical seas the bureau made a wonderful achievement. In less than one month from the time that congress authorized the establishment of the West Indian hurricane service 12 trained and expert observers were sent to as many islands in the West Indies, the stations fully established, meteorological instruments set up and arrangements made for cabling twice daily observations from these stations to the West Indian headquarters at Kingston, Jamaica, and to the central office at Washington.

The action of putting the machinery of such an extensive meteorological organization into such quick operation was most remarkable. Thus the United States did in a month what England failed to do many years ago.

The weather observers had hardly reached their posts when the most destructive hurricane since 1860 began to form near the island of Barbados. Warnings of this storm were immediately issued and telegraphed to ports in its track. Shipping interests received benefit of inestimable value.

The hurricane and cold wave warnings issued by the chief of the weather bureau are the means of saving property to the extent of many million dollars each year. In November, 1897, one tide forecast by the bureau resulted in saving cotton at Norfolk valued at $850,000. By the same warning about 900 vessels were held in port, many of which would otherwise have perished at sea.

Many times one hurricane warning will be the means of saving property of sufficient value to more than cover the expenses of the weather bureau for several years.

ALFRED R. ROWLEY.

A New Sealing Cover.

To temporarily seal pitchers and other liquid holders a German has designed a bale having an eccentric over the center of the cover, with a lever on the eccentric, which is turned to tighten it after the bale is drawn over the top of the jar.

How to Use Cold Baked Beans.

Simmer three cups of cold baked beans in six cups of water 30 minutes. Season with salt, pepper, a great spoon of tomato catchup, an onion chopped fine (omit if you do not like onion), then strain and add 1½ cups of stewed and strained tomato. Mix together a tablespoon each of butter and flour, add to the soup and boil a few minutes. Serve with croutons thus: Cut slices of bread in small squares and fry brown in butter.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

How to Prevent and Cure This Prevalent Affliction.

Heredity has much to do with nervous disorders. If one's ancestors have been a long lived race, phenomenal vitality is often inherited, and with this aid much can be prevented or cured. If the opposite is the case, however, no pains should be spared in endeavoring as far as possible to counteract any predisposition to disease. Of the methods by which nervous prostration can be prevented one of the most important is to have three good, varied and well cooked meals per day. Take plenty of time to eat them. No meal should be eaten in less than half an hour—or, better still, even an hour, especially for dinner. Good can be derived, too, from the surroundings and conditions under which the meal is taken. Food is worse than wasted which is taken into the system when laboring under great excitement, grief, anxiety or other disturbing conditions. Above all things avoid all highly seasoned foods—many of them are productive of far more harm than good.

A proper amount of sleep at nighttime is another preventive. Take eight hours' sound sleep. By this I do not mean merely eight hours in bed, but eight hours' restful sleep. If you do not fall asleep easily, or the sleep is broken or restless, or you lie awake for an hour or more after going to bed, you should remain in bed ten hours. To endeavor to get along with less than the natural amount of sleep is simply courting nervous disorder.

It has been found, too, that many people become broken down nervously because they are bored and worried by the vexation of a restless and purposeless life. Overwork is bad, but want of work is equally harmful. To worry and fret over trifles has undoubtedly a great deal to do with nervous depression.

Every woman should get a certain amount of moderate exercise in the open air. It makes no difference what kind is taken so long as it exercises all the muscles and is not followed by a sense of fatigue. The question is not what exercise you think you ought to have, but what you can endure. If you find you can only walk one hour each day without becoming fatigued, then that is enough. If you cannot take much exercise, then walk half an hour, but if half an hour's exercise exhausts you so that you do not quickly recover after a short rest then you are in need of a doctor.

How to Bake Shad.

Empty and wash the fish with care, but do not open it more than is necessary, and keep on the head and fins. Stuff it with forcemeat, sew it up and rub it all over with the yolk of an egg and a little of the stuffing. Put into the pan in which the fish is to be baked about a gill of vinegar, and in this bake the fish for about an hour and a half.

How to Wash Chamois Gloves.

The proper way is to wash them in tepid water, taking care to use plenty of white soap. They can either be washed on the hand or off, though it is easier to get at them by wearing them and using a nailbrush. They should be rinsed in strong tepid soapsuds and not in clear water, because that takes out the oil and makes the gloves hard. The more they are washed the softer and finer they become. They should never be wrung out, but rather pressed out, and then they should be rolled in a dry towel. Keep changing the towel until all of the water is absorbed, and before the gloves are thoroughly dry put them on the hands.

How to Prevent Spring Fever.

To prevent spring fever a large amount of exercise in the open air must be taken daily. It quinine, a blood purifier and a liver medicine are taken daily and if the alimentary canal is kept clear, spring fever will not bother any one. If the blood and the organs of the body are in a healthy condition, spring fever is impossible.

How to Make Maryland Chowder.

Half pound fat salt pork, chopped and browned in the frying pan, 25 clams; cut off the hard part and chop the clams fine; six chopped onions, one dozen potatoes chopped, one quart tomatoes, pinch of thyme, very little salt and pepper, one tablespoonful worcestershire sauce, one quart of oysters. Let the clams, onions, pork, tomatoes and seasoning boil three hours with one pint of water and the juice of the clams. Add the potatoes three-quarters of an hour before serving and the oysters ten minutes before.

How to Fry Celery.

Put the heads of celery into boiling water with a little salt; boil 15 minutes. Cut each head in two or three pieces; put in a dish; season with pepper, salt, chopped parsley and vinegar or lemon juice. Leave an hour, then dip in frying batter and fry in boiling fat. When a nice color, drain, sprinkle with salt and serve.

How to Cook Herring Roe.

Allow a plain milk biscuit to each guest. Have about eight soft roes of cooked fresh herrings, make very hot over a gentle fire and season with cayenne and salt. Melt two ounces of butter in a frying pan, lay in the biscuits and cook gently. Dust them well with pepper. Curl round the roes and lay one on each biscuit. Serve very hot. Put a little yolk of hard boiled egg that has been rubbed through a sieve alternately with some finely chopped parsley on the top of each.

How to Make Indian Toast.

Place about a tablespoonful of butter in a basin and stand it over a saucepan of boiling water. When melted, stir in two well beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of anchovy paste, a little cayenne pepper and a few chopped capers. Stir until the mixture begins to set, spread on croutons of fried bread, garnish and serve at once.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

How to Give a Small Room a Spacious Appearance.

In a small room the wall paper is a very important item to be considered, the size of the room to all appearances being diminished or increased by the paper. Small patterns should invariably be selected, while those of a neutral tint are preferable, plain cartridge papers and narrow borders generally achieving the best result.

Carpets also largely influence the appearance of a room. In a small room large patterns must be eschewed, small and simple designs being alone permissible, or if the floor is polished and rugs are used they must be narrow and have a border.

Light is yet another influence to be taken into consideration. A dark room will invariably look small and poky, whereas if a pretty bay window be thrown out the same room would undergo a complete metamorphosis. Curtains draped gracefully round a pole and hanging down the side of the bow add greatly to the spacious effect desired.

A low seat filling up the window in question, amply supplied with cushions, is a good method of using up space without detracting from the roomy appearance. A window of this description is very much enhanced by the upper third being formed of little lattice panes or else of stained glass (or even of imitation).

The furniture is the next thing to be considered. Old fashioned, large and cumbersome pieces must be avoided. Indeed it is due to the small rooms of the period that so much gimcrack furniture has come to the fore. However, without necessarily employing gimcrack stuff, we can furnish our small rooms with dainty little Chippendale or empire designs, which are eminently more suited to small houses than mahogany, old English or rococo designs.

Old fashioned, comfortable, large sofas and armchairs must not be indulged in. Corners must all be utilized, lounges and sofas being fitted into the same, above which some dainty shelves should be put up for books and bric-a-brac. Large tables must be avoided.

When possible, it is a good plan to remove dividing doors and throw two rooms into one, decorating the division with curtains, which, draped from the center to the side, should fall thence in a straight line.

Grand pianos or even "baby grands" should find no place in small rooms, the cottage or upright, on account of the smaller space it occupies, being eminently more suitable, while the top lends itself to decoration, forming a shelf for the innumerable bric-a-brac to be found in the average drawing room of the day, for which there is, however, but little accommodation. Pictures, of course, should be small, a very good effect being obtained by a number of small paintings hung together, showing no intervening space of wall, without their sizes and shapes being taken into consideration.

REMARKABLE RESCUE.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this great discovery at Dreier & Bros.' drug store. Only 50 cents and $1.00, every bottle guaranteed.

Automobile Organ Now.

London has a weekly paper, the Motor-Car Journal, published in the interest of the new motice force in England.

STORY OF A SLAVE.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife had been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting, and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by Dreier & Bro., druggists.

It Solves the Question.

In a portion of Hanover, Germany, a local decree requires each farmer to deliver to the authorities twelve sparrows or sparrow heads between Oct. 1 and Dec. 1 or pay a fine.

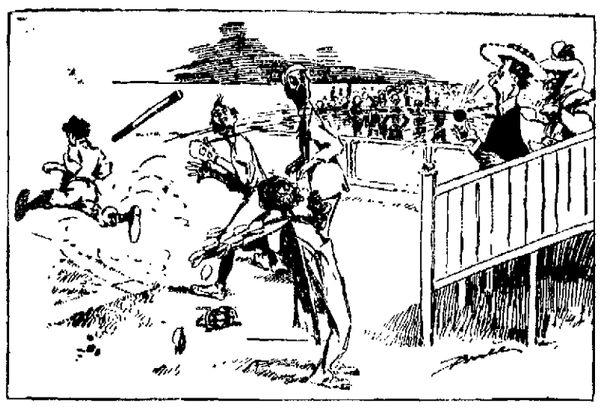
VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS

Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them, also old, running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Dreier & Bro., druggists.

Our line of men's goods for spring and sumer wear is complee. Prices the lowest consistent with good work. G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 57 E. Berry St. 27tf

SANDWICHES ON THE GRANDSTAND.

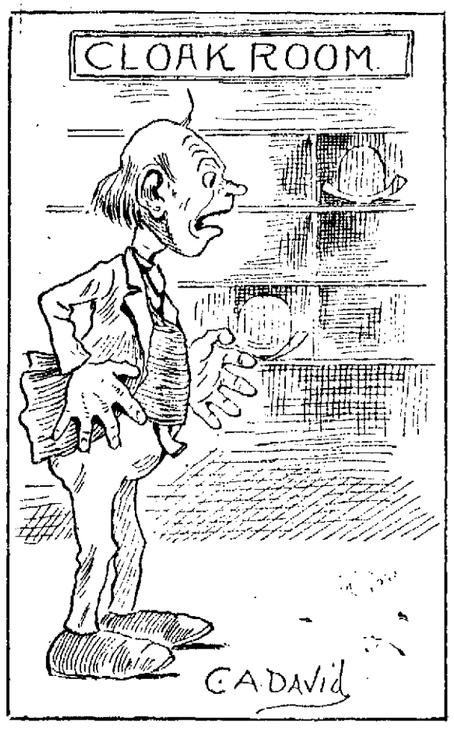
1—He must have been buying a chicken sandwich,—



2—for a foul ball went right over at him.

THE CONSISTENT LECTURER.

1—Lecturer—I don't believe in treating criminals harshly, etc., etc.



2—Lecturer (a moment later)—Great Caesar If I could get hold of that scoundrel who stole my overcoat, I would S-t-r-a-n-g-l-e him!

STUDYING HARD.

Now sits the youth throughout
the night
Till rings the breakfast bell,
He studies not he seeks to find
A brand new college yell.

ART NOTES.

"FIRING CHINA."

HE ALWAYS DID.

1—"Never mind, conductor, I'm not kittenish."

2—"Don't stop the car, I always jump off—

3—this way."

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.
Practical Plumbers,
Gas and Steam Fitters.
NO. 141 CALHOUN STREET

HER MONEY WOULD HAVE BEEN RETURNED

If Hyomei Had Failed to Cure.

BOSTON, Oct. 5, 1897.

R. T. BOOTH CO.,
Gentlemen—I have suffered from Asthmatic Hay Fever for twenty-four years, and failed to find relief from any of the many doctor's prescriptions or advertised remedies which I used. I had almost given up hope, when I began the use of "Hyomei," which entirely cured me in four weeks' time.
Yours truly,
MRS. WILLARD B. AVERY.
(Mrs. Avery is the wife of W. B. Avery, of the American Express Co.)

Don't you think it foolish to suffer, when a trial of this New Treatment costs less than one visit to the physician, and you are guaranteed against loss?

Your druggist keeps it and will tell you of hundreds who have been cured. Price $1.00 complete. Extra bottles 50c. Sent by mail, postage prepaid.

"For sale in Fort Wayne by Gross & Pellens and other druggists."

FIRST and THIRD TUESDAYS
EACH MONTH

CHEAP TRIPS SOUTH

... BY THE ...

Louisville & Nashville Railroad

Write for Information to
C. P. ATMORE, G. P. A., - - LOUISVILLE, KY.

YOUNG WOMEN desiring to make their home at the new
Y. W. C. A. Rooms,
49 and 51 W. Berry Street.,
Should apply at once. Miss Johnson has charge of the rooms to be rented and may be seen after 5 o'clock at the association house, West Berry Street.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. MIDY

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

DENTIST.

DR. McALISTER,
EXPERT DENTIST,
Fills teeth without pain. Rooms, 19-20 Pixley-Long Block. Graduate University of Michigan.

UNDERTAKER.

ROBERT KLAEHN,
89 West Main.
UNDERTAKER.
LICENSED EMBALMER.
Telephones 1258 and 226 Main.
Office open day and night.

DRUGGISTS.

GROSS & PELLENS,
DRUGGISTS,
Corner Calhoun and Wayne Streets. Phone

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.
Capital $200,000. Surplus $125,000.
The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum on certificate of deposit if left four months.
President—Charles McCulloch,
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

Capital $350,000. Surplus $40,000.
THE OLD NATIONAL BANK
S. W. Cor. Calhoun and Berry Sts.
Stephen B. Bond, President.
Oliver P. Morgan, Vice-President.
Jared D. Bond, Cashier.
James C. Woodworth, Asst. Cashier.

White National Bank,
Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.
CAPITAL $200,000.
SURPLUS $60,000.
Safe deposit boxes for rent.

INSURANCE.

D. C. FISHER.
Insurance, Real Estate, Loans.
No. 22 East Berry street,
Fort Wayne, Indiana

LAWYER,
ABSTRACTOR OF TITLES,
INSURANCE,
Collection and Loan Agent.
JAMES E. GRAHAM,
Room 26, Bank Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Stenographer and Notary Public in Office.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. GARD—To ladies' suffering from chronic diseases peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office 15 W. Wayne street. Telephone 555.

Golden,

The Hatter.

==go to==

GOLDEN THE HATTER

==for your==

Up-to-Date Hats, Caps and Furnishing.

Opp. Fruit House, 96 Calhoun St.

Health is a priceless jewel. Everybody admits that. Yet the people who protect their gold by burglar alarms, and lock their diamonds in a steel vault, make not the least effort to protect the jewel they declare to be priceless. Some day they find the jewel is gone, stolen by thief Disease, and they are willing to give everything to get it back.

The quickest and surest way to the recovery of lost health, is by the use of that radical and rational remedy, Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Diseases which originate in the stomach must be cured through the stomach. A host of chronic sufferers who had "doctored" for years for a diseased heart, liver or spleen, have at last used "Golden Medical Discovery" for the blood, stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, and found a perfect cure of the hitherto incurable ailments. The most convincing argument for a trial of the "Golden Medical Discovery" is that it has cured so many people "given up" by the doctors.

There is no alcohol, cocaine, opium or other narcotic in "Golden Medical Discovery."

"I have long felt it my duty to acknowledge to you what your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription' have done for me," writes Miss Alice Hampton of 199 East 4th St., Lexington, Ky. "I had intermittent fever (or fever and ague) one year before taking your medicines and *was pronounced incurable*. Had a very bad cough. My arms and shoulders would ache, and sometimes I would feel so numb I thought I was dying. I had also a bad case of womb trouble from which I suffered great pain. Had it not been for Dr Pierce's medicines I know I would have been in my grave. I have taken three bottles of each of your medicines."

For stomach, bowels and liver, when disordered, use Dr Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

A TRADE GETTER

We have lost trade by being out of Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets. We can seldom ever induce a customer to take any other as a substitute for them when they have once tried Ramon's.—Justice & Fletcher, Crossville, Ala. For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun street. 18-tf

MAKE PERFECT MEN

DO NOT DESPAIR! Do not suffer longer. The joys and ambitions of life can be restored to you. The very worst cases of Nervous Debility are absolutely cured by PERFECTO TABLETS. Give prompt relief to insomnia, failing memory and the waste and drain of vital powers incurred by indiscretions or excesses of early years. Impart vigor and potency to every function. Brace up the system. Give bloom to the cheeks and lustre to the eyes of young or old. One 50c box renews vital energy. 6 boxes at $2.50 a complete guaranteed cure or money refunded. Can be carried in vest pocket. Sold everywhere or mailed in plain wrapper on receipt of price by THE PERFECTO CO., Caxton Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Sold in Fort Wayne, Ind., by Dreier & Bro., 10 Calhoun St., and H. W. Mordhurst, 74 Calhoun St.

Your Choice for

10 CENTS.

A can of either of your favorites—

Van Camp's CONCENTRATED SOUP

Mock Turtle, Vegetable, Tomato, Bouillon, Chicken or Ox Tail.

All cooked, ready to dilute and heat. Each can makes a quart of luscious soup. Try it.

Sold by most dealers. Put up only by VAN CAMP PACKING CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

SUMMER LAW SCHOOL,
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

30th Summer Term, July 1 to Sept. 1, 1899. In mountainous and non-malarial section of Virginia. These courses have proved peculiarly profitable to beginners; to candidates for admission to the bar and to practitioners who have lacked systematic instruction or need review. For catalogue, address R. C. MINOR, Sec'y. Charlottesville, Va.

WON IN A WALK.

FORT WAYNE DEFEATS THE NAILERS.

WAS AN OLD-FASHIONED GAME

PITCHERS WERE WILD AND ERRORS PLENTY.

WELLS' WILD EXHIBITION.

OTHER GAMES IN THE INTERSTATE LEAGUE.

INTERSTATE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Mansfield	11	5	.688
Toledo	13	7	.650
Youngstown	11	6	.647
New Castle	8	8	.500
Fort Wayne	9	10	.474
Grand Rapids	7	11	.389
Wheeling	6	11	.353
Dayton	4	11	.267

The Fort Waynes won yesterday's game in a walk and the crowd enjoyed the sight, too. It was one of those old-fashioned games that twenty years ago were seen only once a week on the commons. The twirlers were wild, the players made errors, there was plenty of base hits and the umpiring was very yellow.

It was a game, too, in which the home team was never headed, although in the fourth inning the visitors tied the score. In the next inning, however, the Fort Waynes pulled ahead and thereafter there was not any time when the visitors had a chance to win.

Whissen and Wells were opposing twirlers. The air was chilly and it affected the arms of both pitchers. Neither was sure in locating the plate and Wells gave the wildest exhibition of twirling seen at Exhibition park this season. In the nine innings he gave ten bases on balls and many of them resulted in scores. Whissen was wild, too, but generally after three balls were called he succeeded in inducing the batter to hit at an easy one and the result was that only three Nailers walked to first base.

Fort Wayne scored first in the second inning. Glasscock made a single and Kuehne walked. Hollingsworth sacrificed and then Eddie Zinram sent the manager and third baseman over the rubber with a pretty single.

In the third inning Belden hit the second ball pitched on the nose and it alighted on the north side of the left field fence for a homer. In this inning the visitors scored two runs on Wells' single, Flood's error, Dobbs' sacrifice and Niles' three-bagger.

The Nailers scored again in the third, tying the score, on Kihm's single, which got past Letcher, a stolen base and Hunt's hit.

In the fifth Fort Wayne scored three runs on singles by Flood, Letcher and Glasscock, Miller's base on balls, Wells' error and a passed ball.

In the sixth the visitors came within one of tying the score.

Babb led off with a pretty single and Flood failed to stop Kihm's hot one. Hunt struck out. Wells' single scored Babb. Wells was thrown out by Whissen while he was trying to reach third on Lytle's short hit. Dobbs walked and then Niles sent Kihm home with a single. Belden threw Lytle out at the plate, although in the press box it did appear that the Wheeling manager was safe.

The Fort Waynes increased their lead in the eighth by scoring three runs on two bases on balls, Zinram's sacrifice, Belden's single and Letcher's long two-base hit.

In the ninth, just to show the Nailers how badly they could be beaten, six Hoosiers crossed the rubber. For this half-dozen runs two singles, two doubles, a base on balls and errors by Niles and Babb were responsible.

After two men were out in the ninth Charley Babb hit the ball over right field fence for a home run. Score:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Flood, 2b	4	2	2	3	6	2
Belden, lf	5	2	3	0	1	0
Letcher, cf	6	2	3	4	0	1
Miller, rf	3	1	0	0	0	0
Gl'sscock, 1b	5	2	3	13	0	0
Kuehne, 3b	4	1	0	2	1	0
Holly, ss	3	2	1	1	7	0
Zinram, c	4	1	1	4	0	0
Whissen, p	3	2	0	0	3	0
Totals	37	15	13	27	18	3

WHEELING.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Lytle, rf	5	1	0	1	0	0
Dobbs, cf	1	0	1	4	0	0
Niles, 3b	5	0	2	1	4	1
Durrett, lf	5	0	2	3	0	0
Taylor, 2b	5	0	0	2	0	0
Babb, ss	5	2	2	3	2	2
Kihm, 1b	5	2	2	11	0	0
Hunt, c	4	0	2	2	4	0
Wells, p	4	1	2	0	2	1
Totals	39	6	13	27	12	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Ft Wayne	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	3	6	—15
Wheeling	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	— 6

Earned runs—Fort Wayne, 4; Wheeling, 1.

Two-base hits—Letcher, 2; Hollingsworth, Dobbs, Niles, Durrett.

Home runs—Belden, Babb.

Sacrifice hits—Hollingsworth, Zinram, Dobbs.

Stolen bases—Kihm, Wells.

Left on bases—Fort Wayne, 7; Wheeling, 9.

First base on balls—Off Whissen, 3; off Wells, 10.

Struck out—By Whissen, 2; by Wells, 2.

Wild pitches—Whissen, 2; Wells, 1.

Passed ball—Hunt.

Double plays—Hollingsworth to Flood to Glasscock.

Umpire—Ebright.

Time—2:20.

Attendance—400.

OTHER INTER-STATE GAMES.

MANSFIELD, 4; DAYTON, 0.

Dayton, O., May 20.—

Mansfield	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	—	4
Dayton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	0

Batteries—Heiberger and Donahue; Miller and Belt. Hits—Dayton, 4; Mansfield, 7. Errors—Dayton, 3; Mansfield, 2.

G. RAPIDS, 7; NEW CASTLE, 2.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 20.—

G. Rapids	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	3—	7
N. Castle	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—	2

Batteries—Eyler and Cote; Smith and Barclay. Hits—Grand Rapids, 10; New Castle, 6. Errors—New Castle, 3.

YOUNGSTOWN, 6; TOLEDO, 2.

Youngstown, O., May 20.—

Y'gstown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5—	6
Toledo	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—	2

Batteries—Roach and Donovan; Wiltse and Arthur. Hits—Youngstown, 8; Toledo, 8. Errors—Youngstown, 1; Toledo, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
St. Louis	20	7	.741
Brooklyn	20	8	.714
Chicago	18	9	.667
Cincinnati	15	9	.625
Philadelphia	17	10	.630
Boston	17	11	.607
Baltimore	14	13	.519
Louisville	10	17	.370
Pittsburg	10	17	.370
New York	9	16	.360
Washington	6	22	.214
Cleveland	3	20	.130

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore, 4; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 9; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 7; Cincinati, 5.
Pittsburg, 11; Washington, 4.
Boston, 13; Louisville, 4.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Indianapolis	11	8	.579
St. Paul	11	8	.579
Milwaukee	12	9	.571
Minneapolis	11	9	.550
Buffalo	9	8	.529
Detroit	9	11	.450
Columbus	7	12	.368
Kansas City	7	12	.368

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Minneapolis, 1; Columbus, 0.
St. Paul, 9; Buffalo, 3.
Milwaukee, 7; Detroit, 4

NOTES OF THE GAME.

"Chick" Stahl made his first home run of the season in the Boston-Louisville game yesterday. Besides the home run he made three singles.

Bill Kuehne did not make a hit in the game. This is the first game on the home grounds that Bill has not connected with the ball for at least one single.

McGraw's Orioles are playing as fast ball as any team in the country. They took the Chicagos into camp by a score of 4 to 2, the Chicagos failing to score until the ninth.

Toledo has done even worse than Fort Wayne away from home. Out of five games the Mud Hens won one and that after a very tight squeeze.

Carney for Youngstown and "Brownie" Foreman for Fort Wayne will probably be opposing twirlers tomorrow. The game will be called at 3 o'clock.

The winding room boys of the electric works have organized a base ball team with the following players: M. J. Archibold, manager; Hinkel, catcher; Johnson, pitcher; Pat Murphy, first base; Durfee, second base; Quinn, short stop; Toy, third base; Boyce, left field; Bucher, center field; Stover, right field; Horstman, mascot. The team challenges any shop team in the city, the office boys of the electric works preferred. Address all challenges to M. J. Archibold, winding room, electric works.

Subscribe for THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. B. Tucker, of Cromwell, Ind., is visiting friends in the city.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Krueckenberg, of Holman street, today.

Mrs. Boughm was fined $1 and costs for peddling fruits and vegetables without a license.

Miss Blanche Van Tilberg will have as her guests over Sunday Misses Alice Collins, Minnie Wells and Ida Lausman, of Garrett.

Miss Knisely, of St. Joe, who has been undergoing treatment at the Hope hospital for the past two weeks, was able to return to her home this morning.

The attendance at the Barr street market today was the largest this year. A large number of farmers were on hand with produce and a good business was done.

A large class of children, about sixty in number, will take their first holy communion at St. Patrick's Catholic church tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, and the special services will be very impressive.

The Utility Paper Mill company, which is composed of Fort Wayne gentlemen, completed the drilling of another well on their property at Hartford City yesterday, and struck salt water. They will now pipe gas a distance of about three miles.

While despondent last evening, George Stevens, a young man residing on West Main street, swallowed a dose of morphine and came near shuffling off this mortal coil. Physicians were hurriedly summoned and succeeded in counteracting the effects of the poison.

The ladies of the Plymouth Congregational church gave a birthday social in the church parlors last evening. Each guest gave a penny for each year of their life and the sum thus raised amounted to $52.43 which will be applied in liquidating the indebtedness of the church.

Hon. T. E. Ellison returned last evening from Caleveras county, California, where he has been the past two weeks in the interest of the Fort Wayne Gold Production company. The company owns extensive mining interests there, and Mr. Ellison says he found the titles to the property perfect and every prospect good.

Mrs. Milo H. Sechler entertained a number of friends at her home on South Calhoun street yesterday in honor of her birthday anniversary. Mrs. Sechler is a charming hostess, and musical selections by Mrs. Young and readings by Miss Doty contributed to the pleasure of the guests. A fine three-course dinner was served at 6 o'clock. The souvenirs were pretty cards upon which had been pressed a Florida vine.

GLOBE CHALLENGE SALE.

SPECIAL ADDITIONS FOR TOMORROW AND ALL NEXT WEEK.

Our 25 cent linen cuffs, 7 cents.

Our 15 cent linen collars at 6 cts. Not more than 6 sold to one party.

Our famous $12.00 Men's and Boys' Blue Serge Suits at $7.77.

Our $7.50 Men's Top Coats at $4.75.

Our $10.00 Men's Top Coats at $6.98.

Our $12.00 Men's Top Coats at $7.45.

Our $15.00 Men's Top Coats at $11.85.

Our $25.00 Men's Top Coats at $17.75.

Our 25 cts. cotton sweaters for men and boys, 15 cts.

Our 50 cts. cotton sweaters for men and boys, 33 cts.

Our $1.25 Wool Sweaters for men and boys, 82 cts.

Our $2.00 Wool Sweaters for men and boys, $1.29.

Our $3.00 Wool Sweaters for men and boys, $1.98.

Our $4.00 Wool Sweaters for men and boys, $2.69.

Our 75 cts. Bicycle Hose for men and boys, 42 cts.

Our Men's and Boys' 25c Crash Hats, 15c.

OUR CHILD'S WASH SUITS, SPECIAL 35 CENT VALUES, AT 19 CENTS.

OUR CHILD'S WASH SUITS, EXTRA 50 CENT VALUES, AT 39 CENTS.

OUR CHILD'S WASH SUITS, EXTRA 75 CENT VALUES, AT 45 CENTS.

Men's Blue and Gray Serge Summer Coats and Vests, splendid $4.00 values, at $2.95.

50 doz. Straw Hats, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 Straw Hats at 48c.

25 doz. Child's Straw Hats, 50c, 75c and $1.00 grades, 39 cents.

Child's Top Coat, $4.00 grade, at $2.95.

Child's Top Coats, $5.00 and $6.00 grades, at $3.95.

See our display "ad" for further cut prices and our grand challenge sale. GLOBE,
19-2t A. K. Hurst & Co.

YOUR dealer shows a FEW styles of Wall Paper, while you can take your choice out of HUNDREDS at same or LOWER prices, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Doctors Coming --TO-- Fort Wayne.

A staff of eminent physicians and surgeons from the British Medical Institute have, at the urgent solicitation of a large number of our representative citizens, decided to establish a permanent branch of the Institute in this city. Quarters have already been secured in the Fruit House block, rooms 6 and 7. The office will be open and ready to receive patients next Wednesday morning.

These eminent gentlemen have decided to give their services entirely free for three months (medicine excepted) to all invalids who call upon them for treatment between now and July 1st. These services consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations.

The object of pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted, and under no conditions will any charge whatever be made for any services rendered for three months, to all who call before July 1st. Therefore, the most humble in circumstances can avail themselves of the services of these eminent physicians.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made, and, if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so, and advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weakness, catarrh and catarrhal deafness, also ruptures and all diseases of the rectum are positively cured by their new treatment.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. No Sunday hours.

AT GLOBE CHALLENGE SALE.

Child's Blouse Vestee and double-breasted Suits at our ridiculous Low Challenge Prices are filling our Exclusive Boys' and Children's Parlor, as our styles are all exclusive and the prices lower than any firm will duplicate cheaper makes.
GLOBE, A. K. Hurst & Co.

EXCURSION TO CINCINNATI VIA G. R. & I. R. R. $1.50 TO CINCINNATI AND RETURN MAY 21. TRAIN LEAVES 12:40 A. M. RETURNING LEAVES CINCINNATI 8:35 P. M. 16-5t

Don't buy a wash suit for your little fellows until you see ours.
SAM, PETE & MAX.

YOUR dealer shows a FEW styles of Wall Paper, while you can take your choice out of HUNDREDS at same or LOWER prices, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

AL HAZZARD

Moves His Cigar Factory to Larger Quarters.

Owing to the increasing demand for his goods Al Hazzard has been compelled to move his National Cigar factory from the corner of Barr and Main streets to more commodious quarters at No. 45 East Main street, ground floor. Six years ago Mr. Hazzard commenced the manufacture of the National, 10c cigar, and Gold Seal, 5c cigar, with a force of two men, and today he is working a force of fifteen men and cannot keep up with the demand for these popular brands of cigars. The stock used by Mr. Hazzard is the best to be had in the market, and is carefully selected by himself. The smoker can obtain these National and Gold Seal cigars at all first-class dealers.

"Turkana," union made, 5c cigar, is good. Try it. 20-6t

EXCURSION TO CINCINNATI VIA G. R. & I. R. R. $1.50 TO CINCINNATI AND RETURN MAY 21. TRAIN LEAVES 12:40 A. M. RETURNING LEAVES CINCINNATI 8:35 P. M. 16-5t

CHILDREN'S WASH SUITS.

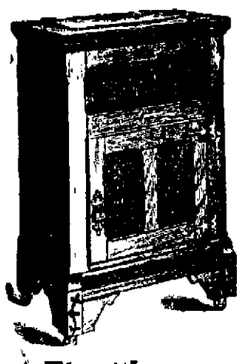
We have always been headquarters for wash suits. Our stock is now complete and ready for your inspection. We believe we have more wash suits than all other stores combined. Every one new and made right. Prices, 50c and upwards.
SAM, PETE & MAX.

Busiest Wall Paper men in the city, and YET can do YOUR work and do it RIGHT, at lowest prices, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

We have reduced prices on a whole lot of fine Sailor and Vertee Suits.
SAM, PETE & MAX.

Smoke the Eclipse, anti-nicotine, 5c cigars. A healthful summer smoke.

SIBERIA REFRIGERATORS



Elegant in Style, Beautiful in Finish, Perfect in Operation. Made of Ash with handsome raised Carving, Polished Brass trimmings, Solid Metal shelves, Charcoal filled, Patent Drip Cups and Swinging Base Boards.

The "Lawrence" Hot Plate or Summer Gas stoves cannot be excelled.

"White Mountain" and "Artic" Ice Cream Freezers in all sizes.

Over Sixty Different Styles --Of--

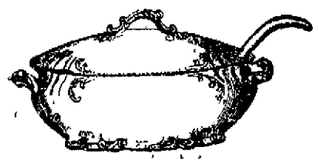
BABY CARRIAGES *and* GO-CARTS

To select from and we guarantee our prices cannot be beaten.

EVERY THING NEW IN FURNITURE

Can be found in our assortment for Parlor, Hall, Sitting Room, Library, Dining Room and Bed Room.

CHINAWARE, GLASSWARE and LAMPS



In endless variety. Cut Glass for wedding presents a specialty.

EVERYBODY KNOWS That we Lead in STOVES.

FAVORITE STOVES AND

PICKARD BROS.,

Headquarters For

FURNITURE, STOVES and CHINAWARE,

12 and 14 E. Columbia St.

SWEET MAUD MULLER.

So fair and gay,
Raked the lawn grass one fine day.
The Judge rode slowly down the lane,
Smoothing his horse's chestnut mane.
Maud Muller looked and sighed "Ah me,"
"That I the Judge's bride might be.
I could then discard this rake so rusty,
And buy a Gibb's bright, strong and trusty.
My garden tools would all be new,
As also my kitchen utensils, too.
I'd have a lawn mower, and hose so nice,
And a new refrigerator to keep the ice,
Also screens for the windows to bar out flies,
And I'd buy them at Seavey's at a reduced price."

The young lady evidently knew what she needed most and where to procure it, and we feel satisfied that you would agree with her on this point, after looking through our large and well selected stock of GARDEN HOSE, SPRINKLERS, NOZZLES, LAWN MOWERS, GARDEN TOOLS, SCREEN DOORS, and ADJUSTABLE SCREEN WINDOWS, GASOLINE, and OIL STOVES and the popular GAS STOVES or HOT PLATES in 1, 2, 3, 4-burner complete with independent gas cocks and rubber tube connection. As well as ICE CREAM FREEZERS, ICE CREAM DISHERS, and all warm weather goods.

RANNEY REFRIGERATORS.

Are the most improved product known at the present time in refrigerator construction. Let us show you their merits. We carry them in all sizes.

SEAVEY HARDWARE CO.,

Sole agents famous Stewart & Born Steel Ranges.
19 AND 21 W. MAIN STREET. Home and Bell Phone 149.

HOW IS YOUR STOCK OF

BOYS' and MISSES' STOCKINGS.

Don't forget that No. 15 "LEATHER" stocking --Black Cat Brand-- is the heaviest and strongest boys' stocking on earth, and that when once used, are always wanted. Sizes from 5 1-2 to 10.

—Price 25 cents a pair.

GEO. DeWALD & CO.,

Cor. Calhoun & Columbia.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

Money Loaned In Small Or Large AMOUNTS.

Without delay and at smallest rates on household goods, pianos, horses and wagons, carriages and other like security on a new easy payment plan.
All business private and confidential.
The property is left in your possession.
It pays to borrow of us.
Give us a call.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,

Room 3, Arcade. Upstairs.
Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

D. D. WEISELL DENTIST 34 Calhoun St.

DR. GEO. H. FAIRFIELD, Ass.

The Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable Dental Parlors in Fort Wayne.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Set of Teeth	$5.
Gold Crowns	5.00
Porcelain Crowns	5.00
Bridge Work	5.00
Gold Fillings	$1.00 up
Silver Fillings	50c up

VITALIZED AIR FREE.

25 years of reputable practice in Fort Wayne is the unwritten guarantee of our reliable workmanship.
Hours from 8 a. m., to 6 p. m.

WHEN YOU ARE READY FOR THAT

New Coat OF Paint

YOU PROMISED YOUR HOUSE,

This Spring, or anything in the Paint or Varnish Line, small or large cans. You will find it at

C. C. SCHLATTER & CO'S,

Where you will also find a complete assortment of seasonable

HARDWARE,

38 AND 40 E. COLUMBIA ST.

LAWN GRASS SEED

Evergreen and cheaper than sod - - - 20c lb

LAWN FERTILIZER

Clean and convenient as well as cheap 25c for 5-lb. pkg.

GARDEN SEEDS

In bulk, fresh and true to name. You can save postage and commission by buying of us.

SEED POTATOES.

Early Rose and many choice varieties.

Insecticedes, Slugshot, Hellebore and other bug killers.

S. Bash & Co.

MONEY TO LOAN

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.

Business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 21, Bass Blk., over First National Bank, 77 Calhoun.
Take elevator to fourth floor.

OUR WORK.....

We like to think that every bit of dental work we do, in great or small cases, will be a lasting monument to careful skill in operating and a durable cement to the friendship for our methods that the best possible service for the least possible cost creates.

Upon the good record of our work in this respect, we can do more than think. We can be sure.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS.

Dr. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

MONEY

To loan on low interest rates with easy payment terms. 4 1-2 per cent., 5 per cent., 5 1-2 per cent., 6 per cent. Rate of interest determined by size of loan and character of security. Apply at law office of Vesey & Heaton. 20tf

WOMEN

Especially Mothers

Are most competent to appreciate the purity, sweetness, and delicacy of CUTICURA SOAP, and to discover new uses for it daily.

Its remarkable emollient, cleansing, and purifying properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, warrant its use in preserving, purifying, and beautifying the complexion, hands, and hair, and in the form of washes and solutions for ulcerative weaknesses, annoying irritations and chafings, as well as for many sanative purposes which readily suggest themselves.

In many of the above conditions, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, in addition, will prove of astonishing benefit.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "Send for Skin Secrets," free.

Office Phone 251. Residence Phone 104

Robert Spice,

PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER.

48 MAIN W. STREET.

SONG RECITAL,

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 23 at

Kimball Hall.

Mr. Chas. W. Clark,

of

Chicago,

and

Miss Helen Smyser,

of

Fort Wayne.

THE ARTISTIC MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Tickets obtainable at Woodworth's Drug Store, and at Kline & Davis, Kimball Hall.

A. Hattersley & Son

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS.

48 E. Main Street

Fort Wayne, Indiana.

LOCAL NEWS.

L. J. Ninde returned yesterday from a business trip to Kentucky.

Mrs. C. A. Robbins, of Lakeside, is visiting her parents in Warsaw.

Miss Jeanette Novitsky is entertaining her cousin, Miss Ray Bubelsky, of New York.

Mrs. Sarah Sessman and daughter are in Huntington visiting William Prill, Mrs. Sessman's brother.

Rev. C. C. Schmidt, of St. Louis, is in the city the guest of Professor Schmidt, of Concordia college.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Schepper have returned to Huntington, after a pleasant visit in Fort Wayne.

Mesdames G. A. Szink and Frank Tibbles went to Chicago this morning to spend the day with friends.

Miss Dora Nonnemaker has returned from Huntington, where she was the guest of the family of J. C. Bronkar.

A. W. Johnston, of Cleveland, general superintendent of the Nickel Plate railroad, was in the city yesterday.

The sub-committee appointed to consider gas measures introduced in the council will meet next Monday evening.

Rev. J. Bosch goes to Tiffin, Ohio, next week to attend the general synod of the Reformed church of the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Helmke and their two children left for Berlin, Germany, yesterday, and will be gone about four months.

The board of safety yesterday awarded the contract for 1,000 feet of fire hose to the Chicago Fire Hose and Rubber company.

Mrs. Louisa Hitzer, of this city, is in Huntington at the bedside of Mrs. Henry Pohler, whose death is expected at almost any time.

Mrs. J. C. Schermerhorn and her grandson, John Neff Schermerhorn, of Buffalo, N. Y., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fry, of 16 Taber street.

Mrs. Gale Parry and son are in Huntington visiting the family of C. W. Dearworth and Mrs. H. K. Parry, of Lucas, Ohio, who is spending a few days in the Lime city.

Mrs. Tomma Shelton, general agent for the Royce extract and perfume house, of Cleveland, spent a few days in city with Local Agent Miss Ella M. Shell, of 105 Summit street.

M. S. Willson, an employe in the electric works, collided with another wheelman on Calhoun street yesterday, near the corner of Holman. He was thrown off but escaped with a few slight bruises.

A number of tramps held a beer festival in one of the rooms of the old Methodist college one night this week. The whole party were very hilarious, and they continued their orgies through most of the night.

Attorneys William Gordon, of Port Clinton, Ohio, and S. C. Garver, of Fremont, Ohio, were in the city yesterday taking depositions at J. H. Aiken's law office in a case pending in the common pleas court at Ottowa, Ohio.

A decided treat was given lovers of good music by the Ladies' quartet at the closing meeting of the W. C. T. U. at the city hall. This quartet under the direction of Miss Schrey, is receiving deserved recognition, as their music is of a high order.

Rev. R. S. Sample, who was elected moderator of the Presbyterian assembly, is a warm personal friend of Rev. D. W. Moffat, of the First Presbyterian church. Two years ago Dr. Sample was Dr. Moffat's guest and filled the pulpit here Sunday morning.

A horse driven by Jacob Gable, the milk dealer, became unmanageable while being driven along Union street, yesterday, and started up the street at full speed. It made a sharp turn at Pritchard street and Mr. Gable was thrown to the ground. He was badly shaken up and bruised and was taken to his home, where a doctor attended him.

The ex-members of companies G and B and the old Twenty-eighth battery held a meeting in the city hall last evening and discussed turning out on Memorial day. It was decided to go, and the companies will assemble at the corner of Wayne and Calhoun streets and will parade under their former officers. No uniforms or side arms will be worn.

Dr. E. F. Wagner has returned from Cleveland, where he was conspicuous in an ice cream suit and white straw hat for two or three days. It was very warm when the doctor left here and he expected a still further rise in the temperature, so he prepared for it. He arrived in Cleveland simultaneously with the Klondike wave and says he believes his was the only straw hat worn in that city that day.

Smoke "Turkana," union made, 5c cigar. 20-6t

AT GLOBE CHALLENGE SALE.

Child's Wash Suits, special 35 cent values, at 19 cents.
Child's Wash Suits, extra 50 cent values, at 39 cents.
Child's Wash Suits, extra 75 cent values, at 45 cents.
GLOBE, A. K. Hurst & Co.

Ask your dealer for "Turkana," union made, 5c cigar. 20-6t

Every woman will find something to her advantage by reading Talmage's sermon in this issue.

Mrs. Mina Barnes, of Oak Harbor, Ohio, was in the city yesterday, being called here on some legal business.

The Ladies' Missionary society of the Wayne street M. E. church were entertained yesterday at the home of Mrs. E. R. Gesaman, on Griffith street.

HARD TO QUIT.

But when you become satisfied from actual trial that coffee disagrees with you and sets up some one of the hundreds of ails that come from a disturbed or poisoned set of nerves, shift your morning beverage to Postum Food Coffee. When properly boiled, it is a charming drink, rich in the nourishing food elements that Mother Nature uses in rebuilding the body, brain and nerve centers.

Grocers furnish Postum at 15 and 25 cents.

If your dealer does not handle "Turkana," union made, 5c cigar, ask him to get it. 20-6t

GLOBE CHALLENGE SALE.

SPECIAL ADDITIONS FOR TOMORROW AND ALL NEXT WEEK.

Our 25 cent linen cuffs, 7 cents.

Our 15 cent linen collars at 6 cts. Not more than 6 sold to one party.

Our famous $12.00 Men's and Boys' Blue Serge Suits at $7.77.

Our $7.50 Men's Top Coats at $4.75.

Our $10.00 Men's Top Coats at $6.98.

Our $12.00 Men's Top Coats at $7.45.

Our $15.00 Men's Top Coats at $11.85.

Our $25.00 Men's Top Coats at $17.75.

Our 25 cts. cotton sweaters for men and boys, 15 cts.

Our 50 cts. cotton sweaters for men and boys, 33 cts.

Our $1.25 Wool Sweaters for men and boys, 82 cts.

Our $2.00 Wool Sweaters for men and boys, $1.29.

Our $3.00 Wool Sweaters for men and boys, $1.98.

Our $4.00 Wool Sweaters for men and boys, $2.69.

Our 75 cts. Bicycle Hose for men and boys, 42 cts.

Our Men's and Boys' 25c Crash Hats, 15c.

OUR CHILD'S WASH SUITS, SPECIAL 35 CENT VALUES, AT 19 CENTS.

OUR CHILD'S WASH SUITS, EXTRA 50 CENT VALUES, AT 39 CENTS.

OUR CHILD'S WASH SUITS, EXTRA 75 CENT VALUES, AT 45 CENTS.

Men's Blue and Gray Serge Summer Coats and Vests, splendid $4.00 values, at $2.95.

50 doz. Straw Hats, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 Straw Hats at 48c.

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See our display "ad" for further cut prices and our grand challenge sale. GLOBE,

19-2t A. K. Hurst & Co.

AT GLOBE CHALLENGE SALE.

Don't miss seeing our fine line of High Grade Suits at Challenge Sale prices.
GLOBE, A. K. Hurst & Co.

KNOW YOUR FUTURE.

Consult Madam DeCarson; only 25, 50c and $1, at 38 Ewing street, near Berry. 17t4

AT GLOBE CHALLENGE SALE.

Child's Blouse Vestee and double-breasted Suits at our ridiculous Low Challenge Prices are filling our Exclusive Boys' and Children's Parlor, as our styles are all exclusive and the prices lower than any firm will duplicate cheaper makes.
GLOBE, A. K. Hurst & Co.

All parties interested in the completion of the Walton avenue bridge are requested to be present at a meeting to be held at Vogley's hall Thursday evening, May 25, at 7:30.

ATTENTION, G. A. R.

$3.75

TERRE HAUTE AND RETURN. WABASH R. R.

Round trip tickets on sale for all Wabash trains of May 22, 23, 24, good to return up to and including May 27. This low rate applies via all routes and is made on account of State Encampment G. A. R., and W. R. C. Telephone No. 6. 19-20-22

YOU GET THE BEST

When you get the Columbus Buggy Co.'s vehicles.

29-tf JOE W. BELL,
11 and 13 E. Columbia St.

"Turkana," 5c cigar, is a first-class, union made. 20-6t

FATHER DURHAM SURPRISED.

Father Durham, who instructed the boys' class of communicants for 1899, at the Cathedral, received a beautiful alb as a present from the class, accompanied by the following letter, in recognition of his kindly services: "To Rev. Father Durham: We, the communicants of 1899, present to you this alb, in grateful appreciation of your patience and forbearance and overwhelming kindness through all our instructions. We ask you to honor us by wearing this alb on our first communion day, to accept it as a small token of our love and esteem, with humble thanks for your labor with us. Hoping that whenever you wear the alb it will serve to call to mind each one of your grateful class, and that we may ever be remembered in your prayers.

"Yours faithfully,
Class of 1899."

BISMARCK'S IRON NERVE

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c. at Dreier & Bros.'

The Pastor's association will meet at the Berry street M. E. church Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Special business, and a large attendance is desired.

AT GLOBE CHALLENGE SALE.

Our famous $12.00 Mens' and Boys' Blue Serge Suits, challenge price, $7.77.
GLOBE, A. K. Hurst & Co.

FORT WAYNE TO CHICAGO AND ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

Lowest rates via Nickle Plate road. A peerless trio of fast express trains daily each direction. All express trains of Nickel Plate road arrive and depart from Van Buren street union pasenger station, Chicago. R. J. Hamilton, Agent, Fort Wayne, Ind. 'Phone 507. 25tf

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 286 West Wayne St. 5tf

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 324 W. Washington. 19-3t

WANTED—A laundress, at once, at Allen County Orphans' home. 18tf

WANTED—Rooms in desirable location in private family by gentleman and wife. Address Rooms, Sentinel.

WANTED—Pupils on mandolin, piano or guitar at their homes; terms reasonable. G. A. Higgs, 24 Boone street. 19-6t

WANTED—At Mrs. Fitzgerald's Employment office, 39 W. Washington street, girls for good places in and out of city. Several places for housekeepers. 16-1m

WANTED—I have a good paying business and want a hustler for a partner to help develop same; must have some money. Address, Box 8, care Sentinel. 19-2t

WANTED—Gentlemen wishing to engage in the best paying business in the state can find such an opening by calling on the undersigned at the Randall house. R. Frisbey. 19-2t

WANTED—Live man to represent us in every city; best light on the market; territory protected; small capital required. Columbia Gas Light Co., 134 Van Buren St., Chicago.

WANTED—A good, neat housekeeper; three in family; will make a happy home for one that suits; a young girl of 18 or 20 years preferred; for particulars inquire at 391 South Broadway. 18-tf

WANTED—Women to do plain sewing at home; $1.50 per day; four months' work guaranteed; send stamped addressed envelope for particulars. R. W. Hutton & Co., Dept. S, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Active man to travel for large manufacturing house and appoint agents. $18 weekly and expenses. State age and reference. Address Globe Co., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. 20-3t

WANTED—Any man or woman out of employment or employed at unsatisfactory wages, can make $75 per month working for us. Straight salary. Some to travel; others for local work. Address Century, 3943 Market St., Philadelphia. 20-27

WANTED—Paper hangers to know that if he really wants to send his wall paper customers where they can have the largest line to choose from, sure to be pleased in every grade from the cheapest to the best, where they will be treated as they would wish to be treated; you will send them straight to L. O. Hill's, 90 Calhoun St. 18sat-tf

DR. E. L. SIVER,

—Has moved his office to—

81 CALHOUN STREET, above LEHMAN BOOK & NEWS CO.,

Practice limited to EAR, NOSE & THROAT. Office hours 10 to 4. Open Wed. and Sat. evenings 7 to 8. 'Phone 1247 Main.

WANTED.

WANTED—To invest from $250.00 to $1,200 in business. Address Business, care Sentinel. 17-4t

WANTED—To loan money on city property; good loans at 4½, 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. W. E. Doud. 26tf

WANTED—If you want to borrow money, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 13-tf

WANTED Salesman, local or traveling; weekly salary; permanent. Perry Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y. may20-s-m-4w

WANTED—Five experienced shirt waist makers. Call at Hoosier Glove and Mitten Factory, 46 W. Main St., Saturday morning. 19t2

WANTED - Men, our illustrated catalogue explains how we teach the barber trade in eight weeks, mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 20t6

WANTED - Lawn mowers sharpened and repaired at the South Wayne Novelty works, No. 39 South Miner St. Called for and returned. Phone No. 172 south. C. A. Howell. 18t6

WANTED - Patentable ideas; large demand for useful novelties; something simple preferred. W. C. Burns, solicitor of patents, 80 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind. 10tf

WANTED—Steady, honest man of good appearance can secure profitable and steady employment. Call 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. 32 E. Wayne St. 19-3t

WANTED—Everywhere; hustlers; tack signs; distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Your printing. Prepared to do all kinds of work. Rubber stamps well made and made promptly. Aldine Printing House, Will G. Bates, proprietor, 63 East Berry street. Home 'phone 414. tf

WANTED — Government positions —Don't prepare for any civil service or census examination without seeing our catalogue of information. Sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Salesman for Fort Wayne and surrounding counties for our Stick Belt Dressing; endorsed by machinery users as the best; preserves belts, prevents slipping; exclusive agency with full liberal commission advanced reliable, energetic man; references must come with your application. Stephenson Mfg. Co., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A business chance that presents itself but once in a life time for active party wishing to embark in business with small capital to get a business that is easy to manage and that will be shown is very profitable by a practical demonstration of business we are doing here in Fort Wayne. This is no scheme or fake, but a thoroughly bona fide business opportunity and will be shown to be such upon investigation. Address, Manufacturer, Sentinel office. 18-3t

MONEY TO LOAN—At 4½, 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. interest, according to size of loan and character of security. We are prepared to loan in any sum desired from $500 upward. We solicit business in this line. Have made arrangements by which you can obtain money promptly and can pay $100 or any multiple thereof at date of interest payment. Swayne & Swayne. 13d&wtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Store room at 50 Harrison st. Inquire of L. M. Ninde & Son. 23tf

FOR RENT—4 nice rooms for light housekeeping. Inquire 111 East Main street. 19-2t

FOR RENT - Eight room house, all modern improvements, centrally located, at 30 McClellan St. 20t3

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room; modern conveniences; centrally located. 27 E. Washington.

FOR RENT—Five room house, with bath. Inquire of Emmett Martin, 104 Buchanan, or 'phone 379 south. 10tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on third page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 13tf

FOR RENT—Brick dwelling, 10 rooms, modern improvements, 138 East Berry street. Inquire, Schrader & Wilson, 7 Court street. 8tf

FOR RENT—Good 7-room residence, newly papered; hard and soft water in kitchen; gas for heating; 3 doors west of South Wayne school, Cottage ave.; will be vacant in few days; rent $8.50 per month. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR RENT—Store room 209 Calhoun; dwellings, 14 Ida ave.; 106 Fairfield ave.; 16 Brackenridge st.; 10 Rockhill st.; 217 Broadway; Ruth and Spy Run ave.; 142 Huestis ave.; 8 Fulton st. Shrader & Wilson, first floor, 7 Court st. 29-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fox terrier dog. Call Home phone 300. 18-20

FOR SALE—Cheap, a ladies' bicycle. Apply 125 Cass street.

FOR SALE—9 per cent. investment in good, central real estate—$6,000. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—If you want a bargain in real estate call on Val Rocholl, 23 Court St., telephone 49. 8tf

FOR SALE—A registered Holstein fine milker. Apply S. A. Jackson, 3 miles southwest of city. 19-2t

FOR SALE—8 per cent. investment—$2,400 worth of very desirable residence property. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—I will loan money at 5 to 5½ per cent. to purchase a 9 per cent. investment. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Two cottages—10 per cent. investment; also a $36,000.00 9 per cent. income. W. E. Doud. 26-tf

FOR SALE—A brick residence and extra wide lot on West Wayne, east of Broadway, $5,750. W. E. Doud. 26tf

FOR SALE—Modern 12 room house; central location; this is a bargain. Val Rocholl, 23 Court St., 'phone 49. 8tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—A two story brick bakery at 135 Fairfield ave. Inquire W. A. Braun, 86 Calhoun St. 18tf

FOR SALE—Any information as to real estate investments freely given in strict confidence. W. E. Doud. 26-tf

FOR SALE—8 room house, three blocks from court house; take a lot in trade; $2,800. Val Rocholl, 23 Court St. 8tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on third page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 13tf

FOR SALE—The brick residence at northeast corner Clinton and Superior Sts.; must be sold. Apply, Schrader & Wilson, No. 7 Court St. 10tf

FOR SALE—Here is a rare bargain—two frame houses on Garden street, Nos. 69 and 71, for sale for $2,800; must be sold; call at the premises. 8-16t

FOR SALE—Cheap corner lot, 75x80, on brick paved street, six room house, great bargain for cash, $1,550. 23 Court St., Val Rocholl. 8tf

FOR SALE—I can place a loan at 4½, 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. on short notice; rate will depend on amount and quality of security. W. E. Doud. 26tf

FOR SALE—Good 7-room house, full lot, on Harmer, near Wayne, $1,200; rents at 10 per cent.; also 6-room house near it, $1,300, at 10 per cent. W. E. Doud.

FOR SALE—The modern eight room residence southwest corner Clinton and Suttenfield, facing Reservoir park, at a bargain. This is very desirable. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—West end, east of Broadway, house of 7 rooms, size of lot 50x150 feet; a rare bargain at $1,800. 23 Court street, Val Rocholl, telephone 49 main. 6tf

FOR SALE—Seven room house, full lot, barn and other improvements on W. Main St. Can be had at a panic price. Call on Val Rocholl, 23 Court St., 'phone 49. 8tf

FOR SALE—Ex-Electric Light employe, leaving city, fine location, 8 rooms, fine motor, bath, all modern; lot 50x210 feet; plenty fruit; now $3,000; must sell. W. E. Doud.

FOR SALE—A delightful farm home 2½ miles west of Taylor street bridge; 46 acres in all, with 30 acres black land, good buildings and splendid fruit—just the thing. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—Special bargains in city property: 7 room house, with lot 50x150 feet, on West Jefferson st.; price, $2,500. Money to loan at lowest rate of interest. L. J. Bobilya, room 22, Bank block. 8tf

FOR SALE—A six room house and eight lots at east end of city; splendid place for boarding house; can be bought on monthly payments, with reasonable deposit down. Apply at 18 Harrison street of Dr. Niswonger. 6tf

FOR SALE—Sixty acres in Osceola county, near Ashton, Mich., on G. R. & I. railroad; good land and buildings; 1 horse, 2 cows, several sheep, poultry and full set of farm implements; all for $1,200. For full particulars call on Val Rocholl, 23 Court street. 8tf

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DR. MARY WHERY,
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Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women.
Telephone 470. Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

The D.'s of T. gave the first of their summer dancing parties at Robison park last evening and, despite the cool weather a large number attended the enjoyable event.

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MAY SALE—
OF
WOMEN'S—
TAILORED SUITS.

It's a stock adjusting of wantable suits—done now while the demand is at its best, to insure getting owners for these stylish suits.

They are in a great variety of weaves, and have been reduced to prices to effect a rapid go-out.

AT **$5.98** EACH

REAL VALUE $8 & $10

30 handsome tailored suits, made of cheviots and serges, plain and fancies materials, all-wools, jackets silk lined, skirts lined with percaline.

No Woman in Fort Wayne has ever bought so good a suit at so small a price as this lot offers.

AT **$7.98** EACH

REDUCED from $12 & $15

25 very elegant tailored suits, made of homespuns, cheviots and coverts; made in first-class style, Jackets silk lined, skirts percaline lining. These are very stylish suits, come in all new desirable shades of late spring cloths; making alone will cost a woman as much or more as we sell the entire suit for, ready to put on.

AT LESS THAN COST TO MAKE

A SAVING OF A THIRD AND A HALF.

50 women's tailored suits, including imported costumes. The handsomest lot of suits ever shown in our suit parlor--some silk lined throughout, jacket and skirt, some plain and richly made some very handsomely trimmed. Made of fine English suitings, whipcords, satinets and extra fine cheviots. Sale of these begins at once.

THE CHINAWARE DEP'T

is showing new wares in imitation cut glass, real cut glass and chinaware. See its matchless bargains.

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

IF DEFECTIVE PARTS ARE FOUND IN THE MANSON BICYCLE WE WILL REPLACE FREE AND PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES

BICYCLE BARGAINS.

Manson "Swell" 3 crown Eccentric $50
America Trust Frame - - $42.50
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Royal $20, fitted with M & W., Chase, Newton, Hartford or Goodyear Tires.
Easy payments or big cash discount
BROSIOUS & BROSIOUS, 31 Clinton St.

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All Chronic Diseases and Deformities treated successfully such as diseases of the Brain, Heart, Lungs, Throat, Eye and Ear, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, (Bright's Disease,) Bladder, Rectum, Female Diseases, Impotency, Gleet, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Diseases, Catarrh, Rupture, Piles, Stricture, Diabetes, etc., etc.

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☞ Street Cars and Carriages direct to the Institute.

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Holding permanent positions with responsible concern, on their own name.

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Can be saved to no better advantage than by placing it with the ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, 32 East Berry Street.

Any number of shares can be taken at any time. Six per cent. interest is paid on all classes of stock. No fees to investors. Money to Loan for any Purpose.

Who Is Your Tailor?

If your tailor satisfies you in regard to price, quality, fit and workmanship, leave well enough alone. On the other hand, if you consider making a change for the better, keep us in your mind. We have no trouble convincing the purchasing public every day that we build the BEST CLOTHES in the city for the LEAST MONEY.

Blue Serge Suitings

are now in great demand. Stop in and see what we can do for you in this line before placing your order.

I. MAUTNER & CO.
TAILORS.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office - - - - - - - 173
Editorial Rooms - - - - - - 650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, May 20.—For Indiana: Showers tonight and Sunday; winds shifting to easterly and increasing.

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Esther McDonald is the guest of friends at Angola.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. James B. White, jr., a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Underwood went to Decatur today to spend Sunday.

John H. Bass and J. I. White returned last evening from Chicago.

Mrs. L. A. Centlivre went to Chicago today for a visit with friends.

Architect Weatherhogg was at Huntington on business yesterday.

Mrs. B. Epstein is entertaining Mrs. Sophia Summerfield, of Aurora.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Taylor have arrived home from their wedding tour.

Mrs. G. W. Beers entertained a number of friends at high tea last evening.

Mrs. Martin Gross and Mrs. H. A. Duemling have been made members of the Laetitia club.

George F. Frier, of the National Telephone company, is at Kendallville and Ligonier on business.

Mrs. E. R. Richards and son Neil, of Laud, Ind., are guests of Mrs. J. H. Foster, of 19 Lavina street.

Miss Alice Knight entertained schoolmates and a few other friends at her home yesterday afternoon.

J. M. Richards has resigned his position at the Nickel Plate restaurant and is succeeded by A. W. McIntosh.

The ladies' society of Trinity English Lutheran church gave a supper at the church parlors last evening.

Mrs. A. W. Morrison and Miss Studebaker have returned to Decatur after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Vesey.

Mrs. R. S. Robertson addressed the upper grade pupils of the Clay street school Thursday afternoon on "Venice."

A merry company of young people formed a picnic party to Riverview farm last evening and enjoyed a chafing dish supper in the cottage.

Judge Chapin will leave Sunday evening for Boston and other eastern cities on patent business. Mr. Denny, of the firm, is already there.

Miss Abbie Pfeiffer entertained a company of ladies at whist at her home yesterday afternoon and both ladies and gentlemen at supper afterward.

Rev. P. W. Botts has returned from Decatur, Mich., where he accompanied the remains of his wife for interment. Rev. Botts will now fill his regular appointments as usual.

A laborer on the court house, whose name could not be learned, was struck upon the leg by a stone which fell from the dome of the building last evening. A painful bruise resulted.

Walter Cretcher, who enlisted in the regular army in this city a few weeks ago, died in one of the army hospitals at San Francisco. His home was at Pierceton, Kosciusko county.

Dr. Ernest Burkett, a graduate of the Indiana Dental college at Indianapolis, is in the city and will associate himself with his brother, Dr. W. G. Burkett, in the practice of his profession.

JOHN KARIGER GETS THE TEN.

John Kariger, of Washington township, got the $10 at Patterson's, for ticket A26,162.

"TERRIBLE."

Ninety-three people lost their appetite at the Wellington Cafe last Sunday evening, because they got the best five-course dinner in the city for 35c. Served from 5:30 to 7:30.

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MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE OR PERSONAL SECURITY. C. F. PFEIFFER, ROOMS 9-7, BASS BLOCK. 2tf

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Our famous $12.00 Men's and Boys' Blue Serge Suits, challenge price, $7.77.
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$10 in cash given away each week at Patterson's.

PRAISE YE HIS HOLY NAME.

WORSHIP IN THE HOUSE OF THE LORD.

Sabbath Sermons and Services in Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow—Announcements.

Salem Reformed church—Sunday school at 9:15; morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30; evening service will be in English. P. Ruhl, pastor.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, D. D., pastor—Services tomorrow morning at 10:30; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; young people's meeting at 7 p. m.

Immanuel Baptist church—Services tomorrow morning at 10:45 at the tabernacle, corner Clinton and Holman streets. Rev. D. W. Kerr will preach. Sunday school at 9:45.

Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue, P. W. Botts, pastor.—Services as follows: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m. W. T. Peckham, pastor.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor—Subject of morning sermon, "The Sabbath Day and Civil Liberty;" evening, "Creed and Deed."

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ, services will be held at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. tomorrow. "The Joys of the Christian" will be the subject of the morning sermon. In the evening a boys' service will be held. P. J. Rice, minister.

Railroad Young Men's Christian association—Rev. J. H. Evans will preach at 3 p. m. This will be a meeting for men and the first address by the new pastor of the Evangelical Association church at this place. Bible study at 4 p. m.

The Fort Wayne branch of the Christian and Missionary alliance hold services each Sunday at 3 p. m., in the gospel tabernacle, corner Clinton and Holman streets. D. W. Kerr, superintendent of the Fort Wayne district, will have charge of the services.

Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets, J. H. Evans, pastor.—Preaching tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; subject for morning, Led by the Spirit." Y. P. A. at 6:45 p. m.; evening subject, "The Promises of the Father." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30; subject, "The Work of the Holy Spirit." There will be confirmation and celebration of the Lord's supper. Evening service at 7:45; subject, "Imperialism."

T. J. Russell will preach at the city mission, 170 West Main street, Sunday evening. With the assistance of Captain Scott, of the Volunteers of America, he will hold an open air service at the corner of Berry and Calhoun streets at 6:30 Sunday evening, "Led by the Spirit." Y. P. A. at sion, "The Mystery of Godliness."

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Cissell, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 and 8:30 by Miss Anna Downey, of Evanston, Ill., assistant secretary of the national W. C. T. U. The celebrated Vernon brothers will assist in the singing at both morning and evening services. All other services as usual.

English Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets, C. F. W. Meyer, minister.—Sunday school at 9 a. m.; preparatory service for holy communion, 10 a. m.; service with the Lord's supper, 10:30 a. m.; sermon appropriate to the day: Pentecost. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; text, Rom. iii., 21:23: "How man is justified of God."

Christ's Evangelical (English) Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.; morning subject, "Essential Conditions for the Baptism of Fire;" evening, "Elizabeth, the Mother of John the Baptist," the thirteenth in the series on "Some Noted Women of the Bible." C. E. at 7 p. m.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor. Sunday school, 9 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m.; classes, 12 m.; Junior League, 3 p. m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m.; sermon, 7:30 p. m., subject, "An Unyielding Moral Purpose; or Daniel Against Corrupting Influences." The Linden quartet will sing at least two selections at each service.

At Westminster church the pastor, Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., will give an illustrated discourse on "Triumphs of the Gospel in Syria, or From Baalbek to Beirout." There will be many beautiful pictures from photographs taken by the pastor himself. At Baalbek are the greatest ruins in the world and the scenery of the Lebanon mountains, which were crossed in snow in May, is unsurpassed. At 10:30 a. m. a sermon will be preached on "Our Rest Day." All other services as usual.

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AT GLOBE CHALLENGE SALE.

Child's Wash Suits, special 35 cent values, at 19 cents.
Child's Wash Suits, extra 50 cent values, at 39 cents.
Child's Wash Suits, extra 75 cent values, at 45 cents.
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Special low rates given on all photographs of children for the next ten days, at Hutton's gallery, over Hamilton bank. It will pay you to call and get prices and see our work. 18t3

You never saw so many nice wash suits in one store as we show.
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Ladies tailoring is one of our specialties. Call and examine our line of ladies' goods. G. Schmidt, 57 E. Berry St. 27tf

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We have too many childs' sailor and vestee suits. Have reduced prices to sell them quickly.
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SIMPLE SENSE There is a right way to do all things. An expectant mother can easily realize, if she stops to think a moment, how dangerously wrong it is to swallow medicines when in her condition. She can see that the outside application of a liniment which softens and relaxes must certainly be the thing for her to use. Such a liniment is

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which she can depend upon doing her a world of good before and during labor. Send to us for our free illustrated book, "Before Baby is Born." Mother's Friend is sold in drug stores for $1 a bottle, or from THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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Intending purchasers of fine Pianos should call and see the large stock of New Style EBERSOLE PIANOS now on our floors.

The public is CAUTIONED against the disreputable methods of a "would-be" competitor, who is showing a DAMAGED EBERSOLE PIANO, thereby intending to mislead those who desire a reliable and fine-toned instrument.

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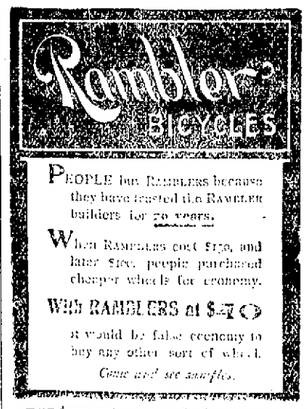
Sole Representative Fort Wayne and Vicinity.



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Juvenile 24 and 26 inch wheels, girls only, - $14.00

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We are determined to sell more rings than all other stores combined.

For this week we offer you choice of seventy-five set rings at only $1.00 each, worth from $2.50 to $3.50.

100 different patterns at only $2.00, worth $4.00 to $5.00.

Engagement and wedding rings go at half-price.

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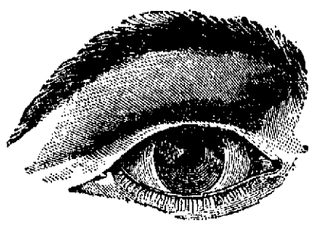
Our properly adjusted glasses relieve eye strain, cure frontal headache and strengthen the sight. Try us for a comfortable pair of glasses and be convinced.

Steel spectacles, $1.00; Gold, $5.00 up.

J. L. Sievert,



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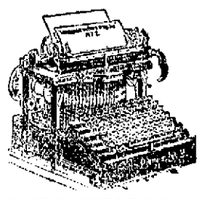

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Economical Writing Machine.

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Ask for Art Catalogue.

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Announces the removal of his office to His Residence.....
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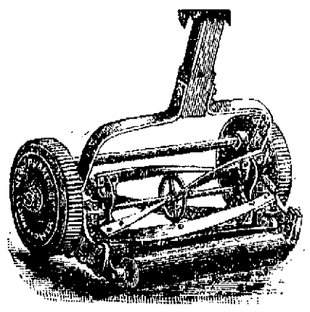
Practice limited to diseases of the EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
Hours 10 to 4. -:- Telephone Main 418.

Closing Out Sale!

of Carpet Sweepers; $1.50 Carpet Sweepers at 39c. Call and see for yourself and be convinced.

GOLDSTEIN'S,
176 Calhoun St.

Lawn Mowers.



$2.50. Run Easy. $2.50.
$3.50. Oak Lawn. $3.50.
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Continental Mowers.

Screen Doors and Windows,
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Largest line to choose from, SURE to please you in any grade from the cheapest to the best.
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The Fort Wayne Sentinel

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PAGES 7--12] FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RECORD OF HEROISM.

MARVELOUS WORK OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE SAVERS.

Important Service Rendered the Government During the War With Spain—Life Saving Stations Commissioned as Coast Signal Stations.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Statistical tables and columns of figures are apt to be mighty dull and prosy, but there are times when they become fairly eloquent, even though printed in so commonplace a document as a government report. In a volume just issued by the treasury department these figures and tables tell a thrilling story of heroism and devotion, of fearlessness and endurance, of discipline and efficiency, that is almost incredible. It is the report of the United States life saving service for the last fiscal year, in which is set forth, mainly in statistical form, a record of rescue work most creditable to the brave men who risk their lives to save those whom the angry sea would claim for its victims.

There were, according to the report, 264 stations embraced in the life saving establishment at the close of the fiscal year. Of this number 192 were situated on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, 56 on the coasts of the great lakes, 15 on the Pacific coast and one at the falls of the Ohio river. The coasts thus protected are divided into 12 districts.

The reports of the several district officers show 402 disasters to documented vessels within the field of life saving operations during the year. The number of persons on board these vessels was 3,113, of whom only 12 were lost. The estimated value of the vessels was $5,861,320 and that of their cargoes $1,307,070, making the total value of property imperiled $7,168,390. Of this amount $6,410,530 was saved and $757,860 lost. The number of vessels totally lost was 59.

There were also 365 casualties to undocumented craft—sailboats, rowboats, etc.—carrying 874 persons, only 10 of whom perished. The value of property involved in these instances is estimated at $199,705, of which $177,825 was saved and $21,880 lost.

During the fiscal year the facilities for life saving have been considerably

THE BREECHES BUOY.

improved and augmented, and six new stations have been equipped and commissioned. There has also been great improvement in the means of communication by wire and signals between the stations, particularly on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, until now there is almost a continuous signal line from Quoddy Head, on the easternmost coast of Maine, to San Luis, on the Texas coast of the gulf of Mexico. This was brought essentially about through the exigencies of the war between this country and Spain. The government realized at the outset the necessity of a line of signal stations along the Atlantic and gulf coasts so equipped and distributed as to detect without delay the presence of the enemy's vessels, should any appear, and also to impart to and receive information from the vessels of the United States skirting the coast without the necessity of their putting into port. While the necessity for such a system was extremely urgent, the problem of effecting it as a new and original organization in time to be of service would have been difficult.

Happily, without the slightest intention of doing so, the government had already provided itself for this very emergency by the establishment of life saving stations at frequent intervals and at points where an enemy would be most likely to attempt an inroad. The general superintendent of the life saving establishment suggested their availability for coast signal purposes. They were already manned by trained and disciplined crews, who were versed in the use of the signals of the international code, accustomed to patrolling the beaches and maintaining a searching watch for all objects to seaward. The suggestion was promptly accepted, and about two-thirds of the life saving stations on the Atlantic and gulf coasts were at once commissioned as coast signal stations. While it did not fall to their lot to "sight the enemy in the offing," as the enemy did not choose to appear, they performed valuable service in advising the navy department of the movements of government vessels, among which instances perhaps the most notable was the receipt and transmission of the message of Captain Clark of the Oregon when he rounded to off Jupiter and signaled that the great battleship had arrived from its long journey round the Horn and was in fine fighting trim.

While there is a constant improvement in the life saving facilities latterly, it has been more in the line of thoroughly utilizing and perfecting existing apparatus than in the introduction of new devices. This has been shown in the improvement made at the various stations in operating the life car and the breeches buoy and in overcoming the difficulties in getting lines to distressed ships in heavy storms.

SAMUEL HUBBARD.

MISS GRANT'S PRINCE.

He Is Young, Handsome and of a Proud Old Russian Family.

Prince Michel Cantacuzene, the young Russian nobleman whose engagement to Miss Julia Dent Grant, granddaughter of General U. S. Grant and daughter of Brigadier General Fred Grant, was recently announced, is the latest scion of royalty to surrender to the charms of an American beauty.

Miss Grant met the prince in Rome three months ago, just after her visit to Egypt. The prince is 25 years old, and until recently has been military attache of the Russian legation in Rome. He has large estates near Moscow.

The family of the Cantacuzenes is one of the most famous in southeastern Europe. Its founder was the Byzantine Emperor John Cantacuzenus, who was prime minister in the reign of Andro-

PRINCE MICHEL CANTACUZENE.

nicus III and who was appointed regent and afterward emperor. Serben Cantacuzene, who died in 1865, tried to liberate Wallachia from the Turks, while Constantine Cantacuzene, who was born in 1800 and died in 1875, was a distinguished Roumanian statesman.

The Count Cantacuzene, who was Russian minister at Washington in the late sixties and early seventies and whose beautiful wife made a sensation at the capital, was presumably a relative of Miss Grant's fiance.

Prince Cantacuzene, who has also the title of Count Speransky, is related on the maternal side to the late Prince Gortchakof, who a quarter of a century ago was "the Grand Old Man of Russia," being grand chancellor of Russia and minister of foreign relations.

The fact that the Cantacuzenes own estates near Moscow does not signify that they are possessed of great wealth, for there is one family in this country of vast domain which owns 2,500,000 acres and is not regarded as rich. The youthful prince is said to be unusually talented.

This is the third prince who has paid court to Miss Grant. The Prince of Turin and Prince Albert of Flanders both danced attendance on her for one whole season at Newport, but all to no purpose. Three times and out is a rule which seldom fails, so you see the noble Russian had the fates with him.

A GALLANT PRIVATE.

Swam Ahead of Funston In Crossing a River Under Fire.

Perhaps it has occurred to many folks, in regarding the general lionizing of Brigadier General Funston, that some of the men in the ranks must be entitled to a lot of credit as well. While there is no doubt as to the heroism of the gallant officer who has led his men to such deeds of daring the fact remains that without brave men to go with him he could have accomplished nothing but his own destruction.

Here is one of those men. His name is William B. Trembly. Less than a year ago he was a laborer in the Kansas City stockyards, with no thought of being a hero. Now he is a private in

WILLIAM B. TREMBLY.

Company B of the Twentieth Kansas volunteers, has been mentioned in Manila dispatches and will probably get a commission.

Private Trembly is one of the two men who accompanied Funston in his notable swim across the Rio Grande. As a matter of fact, he swam ahead of his colonel. He carried the rope which was made fast on the side occupied by the enemy and formed the nucleus of a raft ferry on which the Kansas boys were carried over to victory. This swim was made under the hottest kind of a fire from the Filipinos, who were intrenched on the coveted bank.

Private Trembly is 22 years of age and is the only son of a widow, Mrs. Agnes Trembly, 622 New Jersey avenue, Kansas City. He was for several years a newspaper carrier, but at the time of his enlistment was working in the stockyards.

SOLDIER CORRESPONDENT.

Carried Camera, Notebook and Rifle In the Philippine Wars.

William Gilbert Irwin, the soldier war correspondent whose interesting letters from the Philippines have been read by many thousands of persons all over the country, has come home from the war and is now busy with his pen.

Mr. Irwin went to the Philippines as a private in the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers. Along with his rifle he carried a notebook and camera. When he was not busy shooting the Spaniards or Filipinos with his rifle, he took snap shots at them with his picture box. During the siege of Manila and while the Filipino revolt was getting ready to break out, as well as later, he sent correspondence letters to various maga-

WILLIAM GILBERT IRWIN.
[From a photograph taken in Manila.]

zines and publications in this country. After a battle he would spread out his writing materials, perhaps on a cracker box or a camp table, and write his vivid descriptions of the exciting scenes which he had just experienced.

Besides taking part in the siege of Manila, Mr. Irwin had a hand in much of the hot fighting against the Filipinos around Manila. He was with his regiment when it made that memorable charge up the Binondo cemetery hill Feb. 3 and was in a number of later engagements. Yielding to the urgent and flattering offers of American publishers, Private Irwin recently secured an honorable discharge and returned to his home in Ligonier, Pa.

When asked for an account of some of his personal exploits, this soldier correspondent modestly replied: "I cannot say that I have had any out of the ordinary. All the other fellows had about the same experiences."

This author veteran of two wars is 25 years old and is a native of Pennsylvania. Before going out as a soldier he taught a country school and was a newspaper reporter. He is now at work on the history of his regiment. After this is finished he will publish his Manila notes in book form and then devote his time to literary work on industrial and scientific topics.

How to Make Tomato Soup.

Cook three cupfuls each of brown stock and tomatoes, with a slice of onion and a sprig of parsley, a bit of bay leaf and four cloves, 15 minutes; strain; add one-third of a cupful each of browned butter and flour, and salt, pepper and cayenne to taste. Cook two minutes. Add one tablespoonful of wine, strain and serve.

How to Cure Burns.

A great deal of unnecessary suffering is endured in this world, and much of it is caused by burns and scalds. There is a simple relief for such accidents, which will prove invaluable if properly applied. An application of common whiting and oil, or water if oil cannot be obtained, will draw the fire out of the burn or scald and give immediate relief. Make the ingredients into a paste and lay it over the part affected, covering it with some old linen and cotton wadding. This is one of the most soothing and at the same time best of remedies.

How to Make Potato Bread.

Boil four white potatoes and mash. Add three eggs, one-half cup sugar, one cup shortening, one pint of water, one yeast cake, flour enough to make a sponge. Let it rise two hours. Add salt to taste; make up like bread. Set to rise again; make out in pans. Rise and bake.

How to Make Curry Soup.

Skin, scald and chop two small onions, pare, quarter and chop a large apple; wash half a cupful of rice; melt a tablespoonful of butter in a pan and brown the apple and onion in it; draw the pan to the side of the fire; mix a teaspoonful of curry powder with three tablespoonfuls of cold water. Add it, with the rice and three pints of stock, to the pan and boil until the rice is cooked. Add a teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of cayenne extract.

How to Make Herring Savory.

Take some soft herring roes, pepper them and roll each one in a thin slice of bacon. Fry in a little bacon fat till done through. Cut some rounds of bread with a fluted cutter, fry crisply a golden brown color. Place each roll on a round of bread and serve very hot.

THE CORN PITH MAN.

HOW INVENTOR MARSDEN HAS UTILIZED A VAST WASTE PRODUCT.

He Thought Out a Plan Which Will Make Uncle Sam's Ships Unsinkable and Put Dollars in the Pocket of the Poor Farmer.

Five years ago there was no known use for the millions of tons of corn stalks annually raised in the United States other than the limited one which the farmer designates when he mentions "dry fodder." But cows will eat only a small part of a dry cornstalk, so the bulk of this vast yield was practically waste. It had been so for generations.

Then Mark W. Marsden appeared and proceeded to work out his theory of putting to some use the 160,000,000 tons of cornstalks which the American farmer raises and throws away each year.

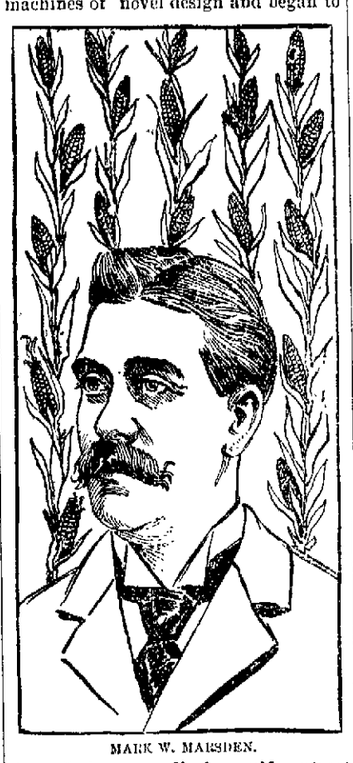
Mr. Marsden had heard of cellulose. He knew that it was made from cocoa fiber; that it had been used with great success as a protective lining for warships and that it cost $600 a ton, the product being uncertain and hard to get.

Why not make cellulose out of corn pith? Mr. Marsden set himself to answer his own question, and he has done it. He does make cellulose out of corn pith, many tons of it.

But the pith is only a small part of the cornstalk. Being a practical economist, he tried to find some way of utilizing the refuse. Reflecting that cattle would eat portions of cornstalks, he decided to separate those parts. He has done it. His machines cut it up into a fine meal, which is sweetened with molasses, pressed and sold as feed.

Now Mr. Marsden is at the head of a great industry and is getting rich very fast. But all this success did not come without a lot of hard thinking and persistent effort. In the year 1895, after a series of experiments and the securing of letters patent on numerous inventions, he succeeded in impressing the Messrs. Cramp and certain naval authorities and capitalists at Philadelphia with the value of corn pith cellulose as a lining for the cofferdams of battleships. He then came to Owensboro, Ky., the center of a large corn growing belt, and leased a large building on the river front, near the center of the city.

In this barnlike structure he placed machines of novel design and began to



MARK W. MARSDEN.

buy all the cornstalks he could contract for at $6 per ton. From these cornstalks he extracted the pith, treated it chemically, compressed it and sold it to the government for $400 per ton.

The byproducts he ground and sold for cattle food, meeting the market price per ton of hay. He also directed his experiments in other lines, to ascertain the commercial possibilities of his discovery.

He found that corn pith cellulose dust would absorb and retain nitroglycerin better than sea island cotton, which is usually used as a carriage for this explosive. Also, he discovered that corn pith was the very thing which the manufacturers of smokeless powder had been looking for. So now there is a company organized for the special purpose of manufacturing this novel byproduct.

When the announcement was made that a cellulose factory was to be erected at Owensboro, it conveyed but little definite information to the public. When, however, the Marsden company announced to the farmers that it wanted 30,000 tons of cornstalks delivered at the factory and receiving yards in and about Owensboro at $6 per ton, the enterprise ceased to be a joke. It was something better.

The value of corn pith cellulose for battleship lining has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the home and foreign governments in a series of tests with cofferdams, and the United States has contracted for all the company can supply.

An ounce of cellulose will absorb 15 times its own weight in water, and a compressed block an inch thick, if laid on water, will swell to six times its original thickness or more. If a steel projectile be fired through the cellulose lining of a battleship, the hole closes immediately and the inflow of water only extends a short distance from the outer skin.

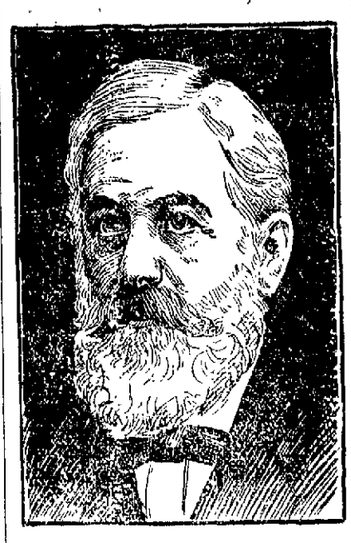
Mr. "Corn Pith" Marsden is now ready to make all of Uncle Sam's ships unsinkable. At the same time he will furnish smokeless powder to sink other ships not so protected. And the American farmer is mighty glad Mr. Marsden has found a use for cornstalks.

SEWELL FORD.

AN EMINENT "ANTI."

Edward Atkinson, the Famous Boston Statistician and Economist.

Edward Atkinson, the famous Boston statistician and political economist, who has incurred the displeasure of the government by his aggressive anti-imperialistic crusade, is a vigorous old man who has many times before run amuck in popular traditions and battled popular ideas. He does not mind being a minority. He rather likes it. But in



EDWARD ATKINSON.

sending to our soldiers in the Philippines his pamphlets denouncing the war and urging them not to re-enlist he has got himself into particularly hot water.

Just before the civil war Mr. Atkinson began writing the monographs which have made for him an international reputation. He has written on many subjects, from cooking to the science of general government. Invariably he has been an "anti." He has advocated every sort of protest from antislavery to antiexpansion.

As a statistician, Mr. Atkinson holds a high place. He has published figures—surprising, convincing figures—about many things, great and small. Also he has been an inventor. He gave to the world the Aladdin cooker with which he tried to convince the day laborer that a man could cook himself three nice meals a day at total cost of 8 cents.

Mr. Atkinson was born in Brookline, a suburb of Boston, nearly 72 years ago, and he has always lived there. His father was a Boston merchant way back in the beginning of the century. Mr. Atkinson, although a learned man, is not a college graduate. He left the grammar school at an early age to go to work as a clerk. What he knows he has dug out for himself. Still he declines to call himself a "self made man." "You might as well talk of a self laid egg," he says.

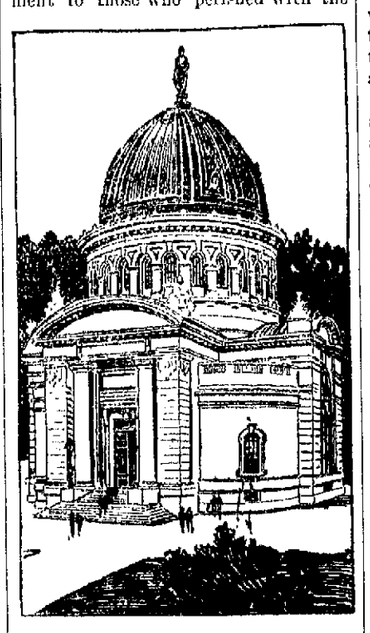
He has been successful in business, owns a fine residence in Brookline and has a large family of grown up children. Although past three score and ten, he apparently has no thought of retiring from active life. He goes to his office in Boston every day and studies and figures just as hard as ever. He is a mild looking old gentleman, and his eyes beam out through his steel bowed spectacles in a kindly sort of way. He is about the last man one would think of accusing of treason or other high crimes.

IN MEMORY OF THE MAINE.

Design of the Chapel to Be Erected at Annapolis.

A feature of the $6,000,000 improvements which are to be made to the National Naval academy at Annapolis will be the erection of a handsome new chapel which is to be known as the Maine Memorial chapel. Plans for this structure have just been completed by Ernest Flagg and have been accepted by the government.

The new chapel will occupy the highest point of the extensive grounds and is meant to constitute a noble monument to those who perished with the



DESIGN FOR MAINE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, ANNAPOLIS.

battleship Maine. The plans provide for a domed building in the form of a quatre foil. Its foundations are to be about 160 feet square and its dome will rise to a height of 150 feet. Above the principal entrance is to be the following inscription:

To the Glory of God.
In Memory of
The U. S. S. Maine and Its Crew,
Who Were Destroyed In Havana Harbor,
February 15, 1898.

Congress has already in the last two sessions made $1,000,000 available for the immediate prosecution of some of the most urgent improvements at Annapolis, and estimates will be presented in December next by the naval authorities for nearly $3,000,000 additional.

KEEPS HER NAME.

Toledo Woman Puts Into Practice Advanced Ideas on Marriage.

A Toledo couple have inaugurated a novel departure in the marriage line. They have been made man and wife, but the latter retains her own name, not merely for business reasons and use, as has sometimes been done by professional women, but as a matter of principle.

Lydia Kingsmill Commander is the name of the bride, and the groom is Herbert N. Casson. Both are ordained ministers, and each has advanced ideas

LYDIA KINGSMILL COMMANDER.

concerning the married state. Fortunately for them these ideas agree. They believe in the literal and absolute equality of husband and wife. Mrs. Commander and her husband expressed this idea in a signed statement which they gave to the press at the time of their marriage. In it they say jointly:

"We believe true marriage to mean a deep affinity of heart and mind and soul existing between a man and a woman who find in each other the inspiration of all that is best, highest, noblest and purest in the character. We believe that the lives should blend and harmonize, making together one perfect whole, and yet that each should preserve his or her own individuality, developing all that lies within the nature to its highest capabilities, neither demanding aught of the other, but each seeking the welfare and happiness of the other."

HOW TO TREAT MUMPS.

Seasonable Hints on a Painful Ailment of Children.

Mumps is most frequent between the ages of 5 and 15 years, and, as a rule, the same individual has it but once, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It runs its course in from two to three weeks.

The inflammation begins in one or both parotid and other salivary glands and rapidly extends to the surrounding tissue, causing swelling and great pain. The left parotid gland is most frequently attacked first, the right parotid becoming implicated two or four days afterward and often later. Sometimes only one side is affected.

The attack is rather sudden, the first symptoms being a feeling of languor, great depression, chill fever with a temperature of 101 to 103 degrees F. Dry skin, quick pulse, headache and convulsions occur in children who are subject to them. These are followed in a day or two by stiffness and great pain in the angles of the jaw, the mouth being opened with difficulty. A swelling will be noticed below and in front of the ear, pear shaped in appearance, and having a soft, flabby feeling. In from two to five days this swelling matures, remains in this condition about three days and then rapidly recedes. The environing parts are so affected sometimes that the features are greatly distorted, and at times the skin is shiny and red.

Sometimes the saliva is increased and sometimes diminished, while earache or a constant ringing in the ears is present, and deafness occasionally occurs, due to the swelling of the eustachian tube.

The first thing to do is to put the patient to bed. Reduce and control the fever by mild febrile medicines. A bath or a sponging with tepid water is of great benefit. Watch the urine and keep the bowels open. The food should be entirely liquid, on account of the difficulty in swallowing. If there is much pain and restlessness, an anodyne should be given. Dover's powder is a good, safe one and will be found in nearly every household. Place either warm or cold packs, whichever is the most pleasant to the patient, to the affected parts. Keep the patient warm and comfortable and at an even temperature, allowing no drafts. If the swelling continues to linger longer than the sixth or seventh day or if pus or matter is detected, medical aid should be obtained.

How to Prepare the Bath.

To two quarts of boiling water add four large tablespoonfuls of spirits of ammonia, four tablespoonfuls of shaved castile soap, one tablespoonful of turpentine, a tablespoonful of sal soda and three of glycerin. Two drops of oil of roses will dissipate the odor of turpentine, which might be omitted, but is an excellent cleansing agent. Half a teaspoonful is enough for a gallon of water and is like oil to the touch. It leaves the skin moist, soft and delicately perfumed, and is much cheaper than soap.—New York Journal.

A CRADLE OF GENIUS.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE WHERE RUDYARD KIPLING WORKED.

John T. McCutcheon Describes His Visit to Lahore, Which Was the Scene of the Famous Author's Early Struggles in Literature.

Every lover of Kipling, if he did not know it before, has learned during the recent Kipling mania that the famous author laid the foundation for future greatness while working as a reporter on The Civil and Military Gazette in Lahore, India.

It was while grinding out the daily grist of local happenings that Kipling found time to create that immortal trio, Mulvaney, Ortheris and Learoyd, who, as we now know, existed in the military cantonments of Nuan Meer, only a few miles from the office of this Indian newspaper; hence Lahore and all of its surroundings become objects of interest.

John T. McCutcheon, the artist correspondent of the Chicago Record, visited Lahore not long ago while on his way back from Manila, where he had been chronicling the doings of Dewey and, like the inspired news getter that he is, gathered some very interesting facts about the cradle of Kipling's genius. In a recent issue of the Chicago Record he writes as follows:

"Lahore and the northwestern part of India are full of Kipling, for the greater number of his Indian tales relate to Lahore, Simla and the Punjab frontier. When he was a young man, he started to work on The Civil and Military Gazette in Lahore, and for seven years was connected with that paper, doing all kinds of work.

"The newspaper office is about the same as it was in those days. Many members of the mechanical and business staffs are still associated with the paper, but Kipling to them is merely a former half forgotten employee who has since made something of a reputation. It seemed singular to them that any one from America could be interested in him or have a curiosity to see where his early work was done. It certainly appeared to me that Kipling was less known in Lahore than in America.

"The newspaper plant—two low spreading bungalows in a broad compound—was very different from one's ordinary conception of a newspaper

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, CRADLE OF KIPLING'S FAME.
[From a sketch by John T. McCutcheon.]

office. In one of the buildings were the editorial offices and in the other the printing presses, composing rooms and business offices.

"In the former was Kipling's old room, where his stories were written. It was a high ceilinged, bookish looking place, with imposing stacks of books and files standing high against the walls. He had first occupied a little corner wing, but the ceilings were low, and the heat of the summer made it uninhabitable. So he was moved into the larger room.

"Mr. Stevenson, the assistant editor, who now occupies Mr. Kipling's former desk, showed me many of the old files of the paper with the author's early 'stuff' in print. A greater portion of the more famous stories and poems have been clipped out, but I ran across occasional pieces that I had never seen in print before.

"There is very little to indicate that Kipling was any more popular personally in those days than he is now. Indeed many of his former acquaintances were distinctly uncomplimentary in the tone of their reminiscences, but there was a general respect for his cleverness and genius and among some a great incredulity that people were really buying $100 Kipling editions.

"Old Rookun-udd-in, the foreman of the pressroom of the paper, was professedly a profound admirer of his former associate and an early prophet of the young editor's future greatness. He seemed delighted to talk of him and pointed out places in the pressroom that have been mentioned in Kipling's stories. Here was the table at which Kipling sat on that awful hot night when Daniel Dravot, the 'man who would be king,' and his 'pal,' Peachy Carnehan, came to get information about Kaferistan. Three years afterward, in the same pressroom, Peachy Carnehan came back and told the wonderful story of their adventures as kings.

"Out beyond the little compound garden which fronts the editorial and press rooms of The Gazette is the broad mall where Peachy sat two hours in the blazing sun. A mile away is the big Delhi gate from where the caravan started to go north into Afghanistan through the Khyber pass, with Daniel disguised as a mad mollah and Peachy disguised as his mute servant."

For all of which information the enthusiastic collectors of Kiplingana ought to be duly thankful to Mr. McCutcheon, who is a pioneer in the field where many feet are sure to follow.

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WOMEN AT THE FRONT.

Officers' Wives Who Are With Their Husbands In Manila.

With our army in the Philippines are many brave American women, wives of the officers, who have accompanied their husbands to the front. They have been prompted to go half way round the world by the desire to be as near as possible to their loved ones in the hour of danger. In so doing they have been in some danger themselves, but they have not flinched.

Most of these soldiers' wives are staying at Manila hotels. Some of them

MRS. FRED FUNSTON.

have set up housekeeping together in the better quarter of the city. Even in Manila itself there have been times when these heroic women have been threatened with danger. They have been surrounded by treacherous Filipines and have been exposed to the horrors of fire, many conflagrations having swept various districts of the city.

These women know all about the tragedy of war. They have seen the ambulances come back from the front crowded with wounded, and they have visited the overrunning hospitals. They have even heard the whistle of bullets and from their windows looked out to see their husbands leading their men out to the firing lines. Such sights as these are enough to shake the nerves of any but heroic women.

Among the army women in Manila is Mrs. Fred Funston, wife of the gallant Kansas soldier who was recently made a brigadier general and who has almost daily risked his life during the late campaign. Mrs. Funston is a bride of only a few months too.

Mrs. Funston met her husband for the first time while on a visit to Camp Merriam, near San Francisco. The Twentieth Kansas was encamped there. She was Miss Edna Plankard then and was regarded as one of the prettiest girls in Oakland, where there are a whole city full of beautiful girls, you know.

Her father, who is a veteran of the civil war, took her down to see the soldiers. There she was introduced to the dapper little colonel of the Twentieth Kansas. Apparently, he is as energetic in lovemaking as he is in fighting, for he wooed and won her in the few short weeks that he was waiting for a transport to take him to the front.

It was just three weeks after that introduction that they were married at Miss Plankard's home in Oakland, and

MRS. F. FUNSTON.

they took their bridal trip on the transport in spite of army regulations and the quartermaster's orders.

During the fighting around Manila Mrs. Funston has seen but little of her husband, but occasionally he found time to run back from the firing line and cheer her up with the assurance that the Filipinos couldn't hit the side of a barn, and that there was not the slightest danger in all the startling things he had been doing. Then he would kiss her goodly and go back to the front to swim a river under fire or lead a little squad of his men against an overwhelming body of insurgents.

Of course Mrs. Funston has worried that every time she parted from her husband it might be forever, but, as far as the gossip from overseas goes, she has sent him away braver with only a cautionary, "Now do be careful, Fred."

Just fancy telling "Scrappy Fred" Funston to be careful! And just imagine such a honeymoon, will you!

Every week Mrs. Funston posts a bulky letter in Manila. It is directed to the white haired mother of the new brigadier general, who lives in Allen county, Kan. The missive tells the old folks there all about the doings of their soldier son, whose name has become a synonym for personal courage all over the land. Generally, there are a few lines written by the brigadier himself.

Some of the women who went to Manila with their husbands are now wearing widows' weeds. Among them is Mrs. Stotsenberg, widow of the late Colonel Stotsenberg, who lost his life during the charge at Quingua.

Another war widow who left Manila only recently is Mrs. Dr. McVay. Her husband was a surgeon in the regular army, and died of fever in Manila after being worn out by overwork in the hospital.

Mrs. J. F. Lacey, wife of a lieutenant in the First California heavy artillery, was in Manila when the Filipino revolt broke out. Accompanied by two other ladies, she engaged a launch and went as near to the fight as possible.

The grandest thing of the whole fight, she has decided, was the effective work of the monitor warships.

"This was the first time that I ever saw bloodshed," said Mrs. Lacey. "It is all very well to talk, but when you see our darling boys shot down you get to hate these Filipinos, and when you

MRS. E. L. BEACH.

hear that so many are killed in such and such an engagement you feel inclined to give three cheers.

"I have lived in Cavite and knew that the excitement of conquest bolsters up the courage to do and dare. The insurgents had frequently threatened to attack Cavite, and several times we women were hurried off to Fort San Felipe. At the slightest sound the men were up in arms and charging madly down the street, leaving us to protect ourselves. On the morning of the 5th of February we were awakened by the bursting of shells and the roaring of guns. We forgot to eat breakfast and ran like mad up and down the sea wall."

With the army women in Manila are a number of wives of naval officers. Among them is Mrs. Beach, wife of Lieutenant E. L. Beach, the daughter Baltimore. She writes of her life there:

"The night of Feb. 4 will always live in my memory. The excitement, though silent, was intense and the courage that comes up in every woman's heart rose to the occasion then. The sound of the artillery, rocks the quiet monitors of Dewey, the commands in the dark, the fear every one who saw it with a serious meaning. We took up our residence in the basement for safety, because the bullets were beginning to whiz pretty nearly about our quarters.

Many other American women are still in Manila and have been during most of the fighting. They visited the hospitals, wrote letters for the wounded, sent presents for the dying, sang encouraging songs to the homesick boys and soothed the aching heads with their tender hands. This was their mission.

One American woman had two sons in the field and every day she visited the trenches to inquire for and speak to her darling boys, and every day she came back to her home with their promises of bravery newly pledged from their lips, and every day the pride of the sweet mother watched for her sweet ones and blessed her as she blessed them. She and all the other army women enthusiastically welcomed the first signs of returning peace.

CURTIS SWIFT SICKS.

[illegible] As a Barbary pirate [illegible]

[illegible] the Pacific Ocean is the Wide [illegible] and the [illegible] of the [illegible] ocean.

[illegible] Russia, Asia, North America and North Africa. It [illegible] on a [illegible] of land [illegible] Ocean.

[illegible] Spain and the Greeks were very fond of them. Chestnuts form a part of the food of the Mediterranean nations, though in America they are not around quite from, but are taken as extra.

GINGHAM AND PIQUE.

Fabrics That Work Up Well In Summer Styles.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, May 15. — There are so many different goods offered that we are apt to overlook the serviceable ginghams until we see in some window a pretty gown made up and trimmed in some novel way. Then we remember that there never has been and probably never will be another fabric so genuinely good and useful and for such a variety of purposes as gingham. I am sorry to be obliged to admit it, but up to date our domestic ginghams cannot compare with the Scotch ones in coloring, finish or solidity. The Scotch ginghams are as pretty as silk, and indeed there are many silk threads woven in. The zephyrs are exquisitely soft, and they never change color, and the clan plaids are beyond compare.

When a really fine gingham dress is made nicely and trimmed with a little good lace and a belt to match, there is a dainty freshness that is charming. One of pink over a soft tan in zephyr stripes with a pink satin sash belt and a little well placed Battenberg lace was an ideal dress for summer. The blue and white, green and white and brown and white in half inch checks are made up in a variety of designs, the material being cut so that the checks form a diversity which takes the place of trimming. For instance, the blouse waist has the whole laid in very narrow plaits or tucks and is bias. All the rest is straight, except folds which form the cuffs and the ruffle at the bottom of the dress. Gingham in cross bars or stripes and chambrays, which are another weave of the same kind, are too pretty to neglect in favor of anything where a good, substantial gown is needed. I noticed one odd fancy in one large establishment. The lower skirt was pale blue chambray of the best Scotch variety and was faced plain. There was a long tunic of white all over very

openwork embroidery, with a ruffle of needlework to match around the bottom. The shirt waist was of blue and white stripe with cuffs of the same, but with a high white collar. The whole suit was thus in blue and white and was very stylish. The blue Russian duck and the blue and white dotted ducks are wrought into many very pleasing combinations, where dotted, plain and striped goods all go to make up the one suit.

Pique is also one of the stout stuffs for summer gowns. The dark reds and blues are very useful, but the white pique and duck gowns are liked best. One white pique has a rather long and wide skirt with a tunic simulated upon it by the application of fine black soutache sewed in interlaced scroll design, with lines of black guipure insertion reaching from the waist to the bottom of the simulated tunic. This has a wavy pattern at the bottom. The waist is a plain shirt design of pique with a black ribbon tie and belt. The black and white combinations are even more popular than it was expected they would be.

I noticed in one leading house several suits of seersucker in good solid colorings. I was told seersucker is intended mostly for outing suits and that bathing costumes in great numbers are being made up of it. It is certainly good for that purpose, as it does not hold water or cling to the body, but it has a rather common look. If you want to be really swell, get for your bathing suit black silk warp henrietta or cravenette in plain colors and have it trimmed with flat bands of satin ribbon in some preferred color. Cherry red and scarlet—in fact, all the reds—be the thing.

Some of the new bodices show novel and generally pleasing effects—one I have mentioned. Three others shown in the illustration present three distinct types. The lower one shows a dark gray silk with a blouse tucked on the shoulders and sleeves and with a wide plait in front. Another shows a very neat and pretty jacket with shaped skirts and wide sharp revers. The suit is of dark cloth, the revers of white satin embroidered in gold thread. The third has bias folds across somewhat in surplice form, though it reminds one irresistibly of boards on a fence. Still in the material deep gray twilled poplin almost dead tone, it was beautiful, partly because it was so new. The guimpe was of white satin overlaid with guipure. Bias folds simulated a double pointed tunic on the skirt. Sleeves are not by any means so tight as they were, and that I am glad of, for on hot days a tight sleeve is liable to make "the grasshopper a burden."

CLITE HARPER.

Population of the Earth.

The population of the earth is estimated to be about 1,500,000,000. In 1898 it was 1,485,785,000.

ON THE SIDE OF JUSTICE.

BY HOWARD MARCUS STRONG.

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The corpulent padre of Las Cruces was awakened from his midday siesta by the movement of a swarm of sand flies over his moist face.

"Plagues of Egypt!" he cried, starting up and slapping viciously at the insects. "Is there no rest for the servant of God? Ten thousand curses on these pests!"

Having bathed his smarting face with a soothing lotion, he hastened across the sandy road to his little adobe chapel.

There was a gentle rustle in one of the dim corners as the padre moved up the aisle, then a smothered laugh, mingled with the deeper tones of a man's voice. The padre paused to listen.

"Who laughs in the house of God?" he demanded sternly. "This is the place for prayer and penitence."

"It is Poca Rosa who laughs, holy father. You will not be angry with me?"

"But who is with you?"

"Senor Americano."

"I hope we have not displeased you, Padre Miguel?" said a tall man, stepping out from the shadow. "The heat is so terrible outside."

"Blistered Dives, so it is!" said the padre, feeling his kitten face. "So it is, but the senor and little Rose should led Hueco into a little room behind the altar.

"And he's been killing more Americans, has he?" mused Miles. "Heavens! What snakes these Mexicans are!"

"Not me," whimpered Poca Rosa.

"No, not you, dear little Rose," he said. "You are as harmless as the singing birds," and he gently stroked her tear moist cheek.

"We must go," she said, sobbing. "He will see us as he comes out."

"All right, little girl," Miles replied. "Just as you think best."

The big American stood in the chapel doorway and watched the lithe form of the Mexican girl until she disappeared around a corner.

"What a fool a fellow will make of himself!" he laughed. "I'm sorry the girl takes everything so seriously. So I've deposed the murderous Hueco, have I? Well, suppose we have a look at this Greaser."

Miles had just started to roll his third cigarette when the chapel door opened and Hueco glided out.

"A fine day, Don Hueco," said Miles. "And do you feel better after lightening your soul of its burden of sin?"

The Mexican sprang to one side and laid his hand on his knife. Miles calmly

THE MEXICAN MOVED UP THE AISLE TOWARD THE ALTAR.

not be lovemaking in here. No good will come of it."

The big American's hand traveled to his pocket and thence to the padre's fat palm.

"No hay cerradura si es de oro la gaurna" (There is no lock but a golden key will open it), repeated the padre, smiling broadly. "Rest in peace, my children, but do not disturb my devotions."

In a short time the heavy breathing of the padre sounded through the chapel, and Poca Rosa laid her little brown hand on the big American's sleeve.

"Ah, Senor Miles," sighed Poca Rosa, nestling close to his side, "why should my people hate you so? You are so grand, so good. Even Padre Miguel cannot be cross with you."

Miles did not reply immediately. His mind wandered back to his home so far away from the everlasting sun, sand and adobe of New Mexico. What would his mother and sisters say if he were to suddenly appear in their midst, accompanied by the little Mexican Rose? He laughed softly to himself at the picture.

"Why do you laugh?" questioned the girl. "Do you not know that they have sworn guerra a cuchillo?"

"War to the knife. They always say that little girl, but it means nothing."

"Hueco has killed many Americanos," she insisted, shuddering. "Holy Mary guard you, senor. He will surely try to kill you."

"And why me, little Rose?"

"He was my lover, senor, before the blessed saints sent you to me."

"Did you love him, Rosa?"

"Ah, Dios no. But my father fears him."

A sudden beam of light shot across the backs of the benches and a breath of hot air swept in from the outside. Poca Rosa shrank farther back into the dim corner as I locked her arms about Miles.

"Do not move," she whispered. "Holy Virgin protect us. It is he!"

The door swung shut, and the Mexican moved up the aisle toward the altar. He paused several times as the heavy breathing of the padre caught his ear. Once his foot struck a bench, and the noise was echoed far up among the bare rafters. At last he knelt down and touched the padre.

"A curse on these plagues of Egypt!" cried the sleeper, waking suddenly. "Is there no rest for—Oh, Hueco, you! What is it now?"

"I have killed another Americano, father. Another white friend dog has been sent to hades. I come to confess."

The padre glanced nervously in the direction of the dark corner. Then he moistened his cigarette and felt for a match.

Hueco's shifty eyes traveled over the face of the big American, but apparently gained no satisfaction there.

"Adios, senor," said Hueco abruptly. "I hope that we shall meet again."

"Adios," replied Miles. "Just let me know when you are in my vicinity next time."

The following morning the town of Las Cruces was profoundly stirred. Senor Miles had been found dead in his bed, stabbed in the back.

A month later a breath of news again stirred the indolent ones to the point of gossip. Jose Hueco and Poca Rosa were to be married. That recalled the fate of Senor Americano.

The day before the wedding Hueco went to the little chapel for confession.

"I must have peace in my soul, padre," he said. "I cannot marry Poca Rosa until my great sin is forgiven."

"The justice and mercy of God are unbounded, my son," said Padre Miguel.

"It was I who killed Senor Miles—What said you, padre?"

"Proceed."

"You will absolve me, father?"

"Not now, my son. You have done great evil. You must do great penance. You are above all men, most sinful."

"What must I do, father?"

"You know the place of the scaffold?"

Hueco shuddered and turned cold to the backs of his hands.

"You would not betray me, father?"

"I betray you under the seal of confession. No. It is the penance which I am about to impose upon you. Tonight you must go to the scaffold, kneel down beneath it and pray seven times for the soul of each man that you have murdered. Then until the day breaks pray that your own soul may be kept from the torments of hell."

"Will nothing else suffice?" said Hueco, with chattering teeth.

"Is it your place to dictate the terms of your penance?" replied Padre Miguel sternly. "Do as I command you or suffer the punishment for your sins."

"I will go," said Hueco.

Padre Miguel was, above all things, a practical man. He believed in the power of penitence and prayer, and he was also firmly convinced of the benefits of applied means.

That night he hastened to the gaunt gallows, which loomed up far out over the sandy plain. He reached his destination just as the heavy darkness settled down over the surrounding country. Up one side of the scaffold ran a round ladder, and to this ladder the padre toiled with his weight of flesh. After reaching the cross beam at the top the good man sat down and cautiously moved himself out to a point about midway between the uprights. Then he waited. The seat was narrow and perilous. Padre Miguel grew impatient.

"Dios!" he groaned as the moments dragged along. "I am cut in halves. The dog! Why has he not come?"

From beneath his robe the padre drew a strong rawhide lariat. One end was tied about his ample wrist, the other formed a running noose.

"Ah, I shall give him a fright!" chuckled the padre between twinges of pain. "The saints be praised! There he is now!"

A dim figure moved slowly to a point directly beneath the cross beam of the gallows and knelt down.

The padre had intended to wait until the prescribed prayers were said, but he grew impatient and determined upon immediate action. Inch by inch he lowered the noosed end of the lariat. Finally it hung even with the penitent's neck. A deft twist, and it was over Hueco's head. A sharp jerk, and it was biting his neck.

"Mother of God!" shrieked Hueco, struggling madly to tear off the noose. "Help! I must not die yet! The prayers are not said!"

Padre Miguel threw his weight against the lariat and managed to hold the frenzied man in check.

Hueco screamed and prayed and cursed and cried.

In the excitement of the moment the padre leaned back farther and farther, forgetting the narrowness of the beam on which he was seated. There was a sudden slackening of the lariat; the padre whirled backward and shot down to the ground, 20 feet below.

"Merciful heaven!" groaned Padre Miguel as soon as he regained consciousness. "This lariat is cutting me in two, but what of the poor devil on the other end?"

By a great effort he turned himself over on his back and looked up. Directly above him Hueco was dangling by the neck from the cross beam.

"God have mercy on his sinful soul!" cried the padre. "I have become his hangman by the direction of Providence."

As quickly as possible Padre Miguel unfastened the lariat from his own waist and lowered the body of Hueco to the ground. Then he fled to the seclusion of his little chapel.

All that night and the following day he fasted and prayed, interspersing the ritual with many pertinent ejaculations.

The body of Hueco was found and discussed. The execution was unhesitatingly attributed to some supernatural agency; hence the inhabitants of Las Cruces now have a tale that's worth the telling.

William's Postoffice.

The German emperor has a little postoffice of his own, with officials detailed especially to handle the voluminous postal matter that comes every day addressed to him. All letters are classified under the three heads, "Private," "Official" and "Immediate." Private letters are handed over to the emperor unopened, those marked "Official" land in the civil cabinet of the kaiser if they contain petitions by civilians, while those of a military character go to the military cabinet. Chiefs of these two departments make all the necessary inquiries regarding the communications and then prepare the answers in accordance with the regulations for official letters. These answers are taken to the emperor, who expresses his approval by affixing his signature. Answers are then dispatched by special messengers to their destinations. The messengers used in this service are the most trustworthy men who can be found.

Very Upsetting.

There is an office building down town which might be advertised as furnishing all the comforts of home and some of the amusements of the circus. The ceilings of its broad corridors are made of large mirrors, and the pedestrian has the pleasure of seeing himself in reflection walking fly fashion along the ceiling. It is hardest on the employees who scrub the floors. They have a bucket full of water upside down above them all the time. It is useless to try to pass through that hall without looking up. In some respects it is as good as a trip to sea. Possibly tenants in that building will learn to walk on their hands, and then at least they will be feet down on the ceiling and ready for any penalty the laws of gravity may inflict.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Bad For the Other Fellow.

"Bilkins is a man who has absolutely the poorest taste of anybody I ever knew."

"How's that?"

"He gave his divorced wife a book entitled 'How to Manage a Husband' as a wedding present when she got married the second time."—Chicago News.

Why She Yowled.

"Johann, I wish you'd put the cat out of the room! I can't work with this constant yowling. Where is the beast anyway?"

"Won't you stand up, professor? I think you are sitting on her!"—Fliegende Blatter.

An excellent cement for mending broken china can be made by beating the whites of eggs to a froth and adding grated cheese and quicklime after it has settled. A further whipping and it may be applied to the fractured china, with the result that the damaged article will endure considerable heat and often moisture.

How to Be Beautiful.

Powdered charcoal rubbed on the teeth with a piece of soft cotton cloth will make the teeth as white as pearls. Tincture of myrrh hardens and beautifies the gums. An ice cold bath of soft water without soap to bathe the face and a vigorous rubbing with a coarse linen towel will give freshness to the complexion more than any paint or powder manufactured. To secure red cheeks and to reach a vigorous old age eat onions, cooked or raw, once a day.

SERMONS OF THE WEEK.

ADVICE.—Advice without works is lead. A man's tongue should never be any larger than his hand.—Rev. T. J. Villers, Baptist, Indianapolis, Ind.

Cause and Infinity.—All arguments for the existence of God might be summed in the two words—cause and infinity.—Rev. F. L. Patton, Presbyterian, Princeton, N. J.

A New Era.—We are facing a new era and a new day for the human race. God is not dead and Christ is on his throne.—Rev. S. A. Northrop, Baptist, Kansas City, Mo.

Progress.—At the best one might concede that progress is of the few. Within recent years this aristocratic view of progress has found much favor.—Rabbi E. G. Hirsch, Hebrew, Chicago, Ill.

God.—God is the immanent, loving presence, revealing himself in every truth, scientific and spiritual. He has incarnated himself, not in Jesus only, but in the race.—Rev. Minot Savage, Unitarian, New York City.

Making a Sermon.—There are two ways to make a sermon; one is to take a text and ponder over it until it spreads out its branches like the mustard seed.—Rev. F. De Witt Talmage, Presbyterian, Milwaukee, Wis.

Present Industrial System.—Unless we wish to stand condemned of impotence or baseness, we must begin—and that at once—to replace the present industrial system, or else universal suffrage may in its own less agreeable way put an end to universal suffering.—Rabbi C. Fleischer, Hebrew, Boston, Mass.

The Catholic Church.—The Catholic church does more good to-day because no organization in the world has ever adapted itself so nicely to its surroundings as it does.—Rev. A. J. Canfield, Universalist, Chicago, Ill.

Heretics.—The moment heretical thought develops into action, it is according to the commandment of St. Paul to punish it, for he consigns all heretics to death, and so was the first inquisitor.—Rev. Dr. Breen, Catholic, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Philippines.—I sympathize with the inhabitants of the Philippines when they ask to be let alone to spell out their own destiny with all the friendly helps that civilization can bring to them.—Rev. J. Lloyd Jones, Independent, Chicago, Ill.

Catholic Unity.—The unity demanded by the Catholic church is that announced in the Scriptures and insisted upon by the traditions of the apostolic church, not alone an internal and spiritual union, but a unity which is external and visible, a unity of faith, of worship and of rule.—Rev. J. M. Hayes, Dallas, Cal.

Follow God.—God demands snowy whiteness of character, regardless of all circumstances. No other service or profession is acceptable or pleasing to him. Half devotion he spurns with equal scorn with a direct affront, for to him half service is no service at all.—Rev. H. C. Stanton, Presbyterian, Kansas City, Mo.

Thinking and Believing.—There is a close connection between thinking and believing, and a still closer alliance between reason and faith. Some believe because they find it easier to do so than to think, while others believe simply because they have thought.—Rev. F. M. Bristol, Methodist, Washington, D. C.

The Truth.—Every philosopher comes to you and says, "I will teach you of the truth." Christ says, "I am the truth." Every philosopher gives you hope hereafter of a resurrection. Christ says, "I am the resurrection." Christ is the great uniter. He joins class with class.—Rev. W. P. George, Presbyterian, Kansas City, Mo.

The Vested Choir.—The vested choir must bring into our public worship higher ideals of music, and must eliminate much of the unchurchly twaddle which is being sung in place of standard hymns and tunes. John Wesley said he did not purpose to let the devil have all the good music.—Rev. J. P. Brushingham, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

INVENTED THE BARB WIRE.

Rise of J. F. Glidden to Great Fame and High Fortune.

J. F. Glidden, the inventor of the famous Glidden barb wire fence, is a native of New Hampshire, and has reached the very old age of 86. The earliest patents for barb wire fencing were issued in 1867, but as the invention was imperfect and impracticable, it attracted no attention at that time.

J. F. GLIDDEN.

Mr. Glidden saw the invention, and believing there was a chance to do something with it, invented and patented the device which is now universally used for fencing. At first he cut the barbs by hand and extemporized a process by which they could be arranged on the wire. Thirty feet of this ugly and spiteful string was made and was erected in Mr. Glidden's back yard. The inventor applied for a patent in 1873 and received his letters in 1874. The invention brought immense wealth to its parent. The aged philanthropist has for many years resided at De Kalb, Ill.

A small boy says coasting is all right in its way, but it has its drawbacks.

London Omnibus Earnings.

A London omnibus earns on an average 44 shillings per day from passengers, and 1 shilling per day from advertisers.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

WHAT WOMEN ARE DOING.

Many socially prominent Kentucky women are owners of thoroughbred racing horses and patrons of the turf. Among these is Mrs. Annie Lyle Bradley Barnes, wife of Colonel William S. Barnes. She personally conducts Melbourne farm, near Lexington, one of the most famous in the blue grass country.

Mrs. Bradley Martin, who has been widely known as one of the leaders of New York society, has decided to make London her permanent home, with her daughter, the Countess of Craven. She will establish an elaborate salon in the fashionable quarter of London.

The New Jersey Legal Aid society is a recently formed organization for the purpose of giving legal advice and assistance to women and dependent children, in that state, free of charge. Mrs. Emily E. Williamson is the promoter of the enterprise, and some of the most eminent lawyers of New Jersey have been retained by the society.

London society was recently agitated over the sudden and strange disappearance of Lady Sophie Scott, wife of Sir Samuel Scott and daughter of Earl Cadogan, the viceroy of Ireland. After two weeks' absence she returned home as mysteriously as she departed, but no explanation of her conduct is given.

Three California women—Mrs. McLean, Miss Shumway and Mrs. Hennig—are likely to receive medals from congress for heroic life saving service. They rescued half a dozen people from the wrecked steamer Chilkat, off the California coast.

Miss Sarah Hewitt, daughter of ex-Mayor Hewitt of New York, conducts her father's farm at Ringwood, N. J., and is known throughout the countryside as "the Squire of Ringwood." She is an expert horsewoman and is able to manage the most spirited animals. Occasionally she dons a leather apron and shoes a horse as well as a man.

One of the few American women who witnessed the battle of Manila Bay was Mrs. J. F. Lucy, wife of Lieutenant Lucy, who accompanied her husband to the Philippines. She recently returned to this country and is enthusiastic in her praise of the valor and heroism of American soldiers and sailors.

Mrs. Madeline Yale Wynne, who is an artist and author not unknown to fame, is said to be the only woman silversmith in the world. Following her own artistic ideas, she manufactures from the crude ore many dainty and unique articles of ornament and usefulness.

Erie, the county seat of Neosho county, Kan., claims a distinction accorded to no other town in the United States. Two local newspapers are published there, both of which are owned and edited by women.

Mrs. Jennie June Croly (Jennie June), president of the New York Women's Press club and the founder of Sorosis, has been much entertained in London, where she has been spending several months. Mrs. Croly was one of the speakers and guests of honor at the first meeting of the Society of American Women, just organized in London.

Three years ago Mrs. Francis W. Ralston, Jr., of Philadelphia was society's favorite at Narragansett Pier. She is now the superintendent of the millinery department of one of the largest New York dry goods houses. There has been no change in her social or financial conditions, her acceptance of the present position being a desire to exploit her notions of artistic millinery rather than the necessity of earning a livelihood.

"Who will give us a new word which shall be the feminine for fraternize?" asked a well known member of the New England Woman's club the other day. "Women cannot fraternize; what do we do?" And then she answered her own conundrum, "We sorosize."

Through the patriotic efforts of Miss Ada Levering Hanford, daughter of Judge Hanford of Seattle, Wash., Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, will be presented with a suitable gift commemorative of the fact that at the great battle of Manila the commander's vessel bore the name of the capital of the state of Washington.

How to Renovate Black Cloth.

Black cloth skirts and coats that have become rusty or mud marked should be cleansed and brightened in the following manner: Boil one pound of logwood, half pound of bruised gall, a quarter of a pound of green vitriol, and two and a half quarts of water. Boil for an hour and a half, strain and sponge all over the cloth when quite cold

THINGS FOR SUMMER.

New Drapery Stuffs and Dainty Hot Weather Gowns.

Nearly all the big stores are now showing immense numbers of hammocks, lounging chairs and draperies suitable for the decoration of country homes, where the great desideratum seems to be to have everything airy, transparent, or at least to suggest something in the way of coolness and comfort.

There are cretonnes with great tulips in all colors in honor of Holland's dainty little queen. For couches there are many rough Madagascar and Mozambique cloths in soft, cool green, with slight figurings, which take the form of stripes. They are fringed out at the edges.

There is Java cloth in Kutch designs for all sorts of cozy corners and draperies, and Kioto crape of cotton in very many quaint Japanese designs for window, bed and other draperies. This is 27 inches wide and very pretty indeed. It is light and also cheap.

Rooms are completely furnished in this way. The curtains, bed, bureau

DAINTY SUMMER GOWNS.

and dressing table draperies are all of this crape. The round bolster cover and the counterpane are also made of it, and two or three comfortable sofa pillows are of the same. Ribbons to match tie up the draperies and add a touch of elegance. In this way each room may be made distinctive by having each in a different color of the hangings.

There is what is called "fiber grenadine" for portieres in Bagdad stripes. They are effective, cool and cheap. Sometimes the Roman striped Italian silk blankets are hung for portieres, and still oftener burlaps. This last can be had printed with different figures, but really the most artistic is the plain rough burlaps in its natural color.

This may be fringed and knotted and hung on a rod with rings so that the knotted part falls down, or it may be made with a wide hem only at top and bottom, and some few have a row of Bulgarian embroidery in coarse stitches and wool.

I saw in the swellest Broadway store this week a handsome summer arrangement for a porch or parlor. The wicker chairs had stiff, rather flat cushions of burlap in natural color. These cushions were square and had a diamond of Turkey red in the center, so that the points touched the sides of the cushion, leaving burlap triangles at the corners. A sort of valance was made of fringed burlap on the lower part of the chair with a red band in the center to drape it.

There was a small sofa fixed in the same way with five easy wicker chairs and a couch A sort of Japanesy looking table was draped with the red and the burlaps. There was a screen which looked like the mats that come around tea boxes. This had diamond shaped centers with a gold embroidered crane in each one. Burlap portieres were arranged behind the furniture, and they had red borders. A Japanese matting in cream and green was on the floor. The whole looked very inviting.

The numbers of cushions for chairs and sofas, hammocks and cozy corners are astounding. Most of them are in India, Turkish, Persian and Bagdad stripes, wherein all the colors are gathered in such small compass that they do not look glaring or gaudy. These cushions are about 20 inches square and made perfectly plain. Only the cotton ones are ruffled.

The pretty Sheila portieres are there too. These are made of little seeds of a sort of plant. We call it Job's tears. They are strung on long threads, and between them are bits of bamboo colored to bring out some pretty design. They sound so pleasantly as the breeze makes them hit together.

Other pretty portieres and mantel drapery are made of the tiny yellow shells gathered at the seashore and strung together. Any one can make these, if she only has the shells. But to buy them one must be rich.

To enjoy the furniture mentioned above one must have a big, cool porch and loose, easy gowns that shall still be pretty enough and dressy enough to wear all day if one wishes to and that the pretty owners will not be ashamed of if visitors come.

One dainty gown of this description was shown me the other day. There was a snug underdress of pale green taffeta and an outer one of dotted swiss. It had the appearance of having dropped down from the Empress Josephine's time, with a modern touch or two. The ruching, of crepe lisse around the ruffles and sleeves, was very dainty and light. A wide ribbon sash was tied high under the arms in empire style.

A pink nun's veiling is made with a full princess back, fitted sides and a full front. Around the bottom are three bias ruffles, each edged with a ruching of white silk mull. The yoke, collar and undersleeves are "all over" white lace. The ruffles to the yoke collar and sleeves are all edged with the ruching.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

TOWN RUN BY WOMEN

BEATTIE, KAN., WHERE PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT IS SUPREME.

Men Allowed Vice to Run Riot, So the Women Went Into Politics and Won—Now They Are Purifying the Town.

Another town has unconditionally surrendered to the advancing hosts of female suffrage and, for a year, at least, will be completely ruled by women, from mayor down to path master. This latest municipality to come under the sway of womankind is Beattie, Kan. At the recent city election party issues were thrown to the winds, and the question involved was one of morals.

For a number of years the town had been overrun by saloons, gambling houses and other places of wickedness, and the local government had been dominated by these influences. The women of Beattie felt keenly the disgrace and besought their husbands and sons to elect men who would enforce the liquor laws of the state, close the saloons and put a stop to their corrupting regime. Their appeals were fruitless. Things went on from bad to worse. The town seemed wholly given over to vice.

Finally, when patience had ceased to be a virtue, the women decided to take matters into their own hands and oust the "whisky ring" which controlled the place.

It was a hazardous undertaking in a town where there still prevailed much of the lawless spirit of the frontier. Beattie, be it remembered, is in one of the remote and still sparsely settled counties of northwestern Kansas, where civilization has not reached its highest stage.

The women, however, were courageous and undaunted. They decided to place a ticket in the field for the municipal election, composed entirely of women, whose character and standing in the community should command the respect of all voters who desired good government. They adopted this platform: "Suppression of saloons and gambling dives, clean streets, good sidewalks and the encouragement of general improvements."

The abhorrent element which controlled the town placed in the field its strongest ticket, and had recourse to all the wiles of "practical politics" in conducting the campaign. As election day approached the excitement became intense, and there was scarcely any other topic discussed in the little city. The women, encouraged and supported by the better element among the men, made a gallant fight, and won by a substantial majority, electing their entire ticket, the successful candidates being Mrs. Marie Totten, mayor; Miss Gussie O'Neil, clerk; Mrs. Jennie Schleght, treasurer; Mrs. Annie Smith, Mrs. Jane Kerlin and Mrs. Mattie Watkins, members of the council.

It was not alone a victory for the women, but a triumph for better local government, in which good men contributed their share. Election day was windy and stormy, but the women went bravely to the polls and conducted the closing work of their campaign with as much skill as men would have done.

Nearly all the candidates on the women's tickets were formerly school-

MAYOR MARIE TOTTEN.

teachers from the east and women of unusual intelligence and self reliance.

"To be beaten by a lot of schoolma'ams," said one of the defeated candidates, "is the most humiliating thing about it."

The new mayor—she taboos the words mayoress and council women—is about 40 years of age and is quite wealthy. She says she will improve and beautify the town even if she has to use her own money in doing it. Of course such epithets as "petticoat government," "the broom brigade," "the mamma council" and the like have been hurled at the new administration, but the women have kept on in the even tenor of their way, fulfilling their pledge to rid the towns of the saloons and kindred places of evil. On the buildings where formerly flourished debauchery and vice are now placards—"To Let."

The police judge and the city marshal, appointive officers, are men, but they propose to resign and place the whole burden of administration upon the women, a responsibility which they say they are entirely willing to assume. They propose to teach the men folks how to conduct a clean administration and promise that at the end of their term Beattie will come to mean much the same as beatitude.

ANNETTE CRAWFORD.

"Occupations of Women and Their Compensation," a series of sketches by that clever essayist and journalist, Lida Rose McCabe, is meeting with deserved success among women readers. It is a collection of short articles on women who have succeeded in various professions and lines of business and retails their personal experiences.

How to Preserve Plants.

When the plants are first plucked they should be dipped in boiling water and left there for a few seconds. This instantly checks growth and kills all life. Then let them dry a few moments, and they are ready for pressing and mounting Plants treated in this way will retain their shape and colors for years All botanical specimens for museums are dipped in boiling water before mounting

CARE OF BABY CHICKS.

"Whatever Is Worth Doing at All Is Worth Doing Well."

Many a busy farm wife adds to her manifold duties the rearing of chicks. The feeding and care that she bestows on these attractive little creatures are not wholly given because they are things of beauty, but because she knows that there are good "returns" in store for all the time and feed that she bestows properly upon the wee chicks. Properly bestows, mind, for improper and insufficient food, overfed or irregularly fed chicks, entail a loss or result in a disappointingly small profit. When chicks are 24 hours old, they may usually be removed with safety from the nest, if they are placed in a sunny, sheltered nook or corner, in a rainproof coop, having a board floor.

Carefully examine mother biddy, and, if not entirely free from lice, subject her to the cleansing fumes of some good lice killer. If you have none, saturate an old rag with kerosene, rub her legs well and brush over the feathers lightly, taking especial pains to rub the breast feathers, wings and under part of the body feathers, but do not have wet enough to drip Place her in the coop with her babies Hens treated in this way once a week or once in two weeks will rarely have any lice to transmit to their chicks.

A hurdle, built of woven wire or lath, about the coop to protect the chicks from other hens or from some cat intent on a juicy morsel for herself or her kittens, is a wise precaution, a necessary one if you desire to raise a large per cent of the chicks hatched, especially necessary if you are raising pure bred birds. The wire can be taken down, rolled up and put away after the chickens are grown, and will last for years

After using a variety of foods I have for the past two years fed rolled oats and millet seed almost exclusively. One might think it expensive food, but it is not Take a few dozen eggs to the grocer and exchange them for oatmeal If you are not more than pleased with the results and the cheapness of this feed, then your experience will differ greatly from mine. On no account wet or cook the oatmeal Feed dry always. Millet seed makes them plump as quails. Place the coops where the chickens can have free access to the garden, and they will glean all the bugs and worms that this plat affords and will also get all the grit they require. Never neglect to provide them with plenty of pure, clean water. If one hasn't a drinking fountain, a very good substitute is a saucer or tin plate in which a baking powder or tomato can is placed. We vary their feed by giving occasionally finely chopped or hard boiled eggs As soon as garden vegetables begin to grow shredded onion tops and crisp lettuce leaves are added to their bill of fare. As the chicks develop we change from oatmeal and millet seed to cracked corn (for night feed) and give wheat screenings or buckwheat mornings.

Always see that the little feathered pets are securely housed if a sudden storm is imminent, and let their shelter at all times be such that they are dry and warm A chilled chick is quite as bad off as you would be in a like condition. Remember they are "baby" chicks, and if you would have them grow and thrive you must treat them accordingly Cold and lice are their greatest enemies, the two sources from which nearly all their ills emanate. Careful housing nights and rainy days will prevent the former, and cleanliness and a judicious use of a good liquid lice killer certainly will prevent or totally annihilate the latter. You may think this altogether too much trouble. You "would rather let them take care of themselves than fuss like that." Do you hatch 10 to 12 chicks from every sitting and rear them all when they "take care of themselves?" Or do you have several hens wandering around half the summer with one or two, possibly three, chicks apiece? Do you get $1 to $10 for a pullet or cockerel? Do you sell sittings of eggs at $1 to $5 each? Dear farm sister, "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."—Alma Cole Pickering in Housekeeper

Food Value of Hen's Eggs.

A subject for continual discussion between poultrymen, and especially writers on poultry, is the difference, supposed or real, between white and brown eggs On this question a bulletin of the government's agricultural bureau says, and this ought to settle it

"It has been said by some that the brown eggs are richer than the white ones This statement is not borne out by a chemical analysis, and the physical examination proves that the main points of superiority, though extremely slight, are possessed by the white eggs. The minute differences that are found between the two groups are exceeded by variation between the varieties within the same group. We can therefore state as a conclusion, both from a chemical and a physical point of view, that there are practically no differences, so far as the food value is concerned, between the white shelled and brown shelled eggs."

Feeding Meat.

Ground meat or ground bones should not be mixed with other foods. It should be fed separately as a food by itself There should be certain meals on special days, for giving it to the hens. For instance, give it at night every three days in a trough, unmixed with other food, so that the hens will have nothing but the ground meat or gound bones for that meal. Do not feed it oftener than twice or three times a week.—Feather

Let There Be Light.

Light in the poultry house is an absolute necessity, and the inmates must have it to be in a healthy and cheerful condition. Fowls will not thrive in a dark and cheerless place any more than plants will.—Maine Farmer.

FRED FUNSTON.

IN REPLY to a telegram from a Chicago paper inquiring "What's the matter with Funston?" William Allen White, editor of the Emporia (Kansas) Gazette and writer of the famous editorial, "What's the Matter with Kansas?" wired the following

I have known Fred Funston for about fifteen years, went to Kansas State University with him, where we had a slow mule race for the foot of every class. Afterward we roomed together while working for Kansas City papers He is not afraid of anything that can talk. Once in school the town's "bad coon" tried to run over Funston. The darky weighed 200 pounds, and was a "scrapper" with a razor record. Funston is 5 feet 3 and weighs about 95. He "bluffed" the "colored brother" to a standstill and went for a warrant and marched the boss bully through the main streets at Lawrence at the point of a gun Once when he was a Santa Fe train conductor he threw an obstreperous cowboy down in the middle of a car aisle, took the cowboy's gun away, pounded him up with it, threw him off the train and chased him half a mile down the track, throwing ballast at him. Funston was in Alaska four years ago, and he took a longer trip in the middle of the dark arctic winter with only Indian guides than Peary took in Greenland in the light of summer. There is absolutely nothing the matter with Funston, and what is more, there are several hundred other young fellows in Kansas made of the same stuff.

Three years ago Funston went to Cuba. In his travels he had come across the junta and soon became imbued with a desire to do battle under the lone star flag. To think is to act with him. He sailed away in a filibustering vessel, was landed near Matanzas and joined Maceo. He was familiar with arms of all kinds and soon

wore the stars of a colonel of cavalry. He had a bunch of irrepressibles with him and they did excellent service.

He raided the country to within sight of Havana and when the Spaniards bore down upon the Cubans Funston's raiders held the rear guard. They stood off Blanco's veterans until the great chieftain could escape to the hills. They were in every skirmish and were terrors to the foe When the mulatto general fell and his forces were scattered the raiders went with them. Funston had a hard time of it dodging the enemy, but luck was with him and he reached his native land, a war veteran months before the nation decided to take a hand.

With the outbreak of war he was offered and accepted a staff commission by one of the officers of rank. Governor Stanley of Kansas raised a regiment of volunteers in addition to the national guard and called it the Twentieth Kansas He offered the command to Fred Funston, who accepted and, when the regiment was ordered to the far east he hastened to assume command. Since then the name of Fred Funston has been mentioned in the dispatches more frequently than that of any officer, regular or volunteer, who is in the Philippines or who fought at Santiago.

Actual warfare had scarcely commenced in Luzon until the world began to realize that Kansas produces something besides grasshoppers and high winds. The Filipinos had not fallen back into their second line of trenches until the world was made aware that the Twentieth Kansas had driven them out of their first. "Colonel Funston with a handful of the Kansas regiment" went out and got them. A forward movement was determined on, the jayhawker colonel and his willing followers were in the van.

Lloyd Wheaton, a veteran of many a battle on the frontier, started to whip Aguinaldo out of Malolos. His column, called the flying column, was detached from MacArthur's division and projected northwestward from the defenses before Manila. Funston, of course, was in this flying column, for speed, decision, skill and pluck were needed; he has them all and his men have also. Wheaton succeeded in his object Every paper in the land printed his picture but beside it could be seen the boyish face of the Kansan covered by a soft brown beard of recent growth.

Then MacArthur started up the country to whale Aguinaldo out of his boots. He took Wheaton, Hale, Otis and had Hall in reserve. The four columns marched away, regulars brigaded with Funston's raw levies They fought their way through jungles and over frightfully rough country, but they advanced. A river, supposed to be impassable, was met with not far from Malolos; Funston and half a company of his men swam over and kicked several hundreds of Filipinos out of the trenches

Those who have sat in admiration of the exploits of the gallant Kansas officer have probably not realized what this swimming of rivers in Luzon means. All, of course, are aware that the deeds were accomplished in the face of a determined fire. But who has stopped to think or realize that the rivers of that archipelago are thronged with huge man eating crocodiles? Men soon learn to face a storm

of bullets and even joke about them. But the world has few men who would be willing to face the prospect of furnishing a meal to a hungry crocodile. Yet this is what that youth from Kansas has done more times than the cablegrams show.

Since the boys from the West faced the night attack of August at Malate, delivered in the throes of a frightful storm; since the gallant men from gopherdom and Sandburville turned back the exultant don, making seeming victory, sweet because of the awful slaughter of Cavite, the bitterness of abject repulse and defeat, the world has realized that the wind-swept plains of the West produce something more desirable than atmospheric disturbances. Since the men who follow the figure 20 on the broad blue banner of Funston's regiment have taken to swimming crocodile infested rivers that they may mingle with Filipinos the world has taken a sudden interest in sunflowers.

This interest is not born of esthetic cism; it is a virile, manly interest. It means that if Kansas can produce a regiment of such sunflowers then Kansas deserves to stand well up at the head of the list of States. No State in the Union with one possible exception—has cause to blush when the names of her soldiers are mentioned. This applies not only to the present, but all other conflicts. All have won honor and fame for self sacrifice, daring and devotion. But of all the names which have won added luster since the first shot was fired none shines so brightly as that of Fred Funston. No regiment has a record more fully complete with military glory than his. That is why the query, "What's the matter with Funston?" is answered with a mighty roar, "Nix."

And He's at It Yet.

Cecil J. Rhodes is the fourth son of a rector of Bishops Stortford, and in his boyhood often scandalized the good people of the place by his tricks. If there was any "devilment" on foot, says one who knew him, it was 100 to 1 that young Rhodes was in it.

Deserted Capitals in India.

A remarkable feature of India is the number of deserted capitals. There are no fewer than three old Delhis, all close to each other, and south of the present city.

Simple Antidote.

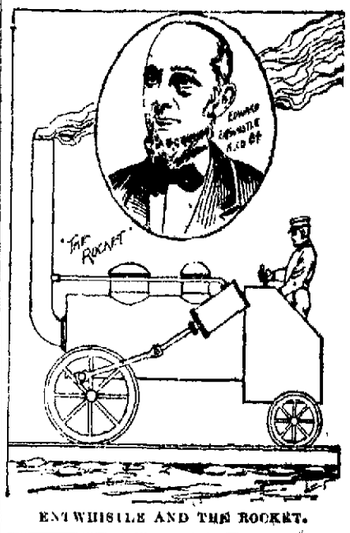
Milk, if taken in large quantities, is the best antidote for carbolic acid.

DO YOU WANT ANYTHING, TRY THE WANT COLUMN OF *Of the Sentinel. It rarely fails:*

RAN ON THE ROCKET.

Edward Entwhistle, the First Passenger Engineer, Is 84 Years of Age.

Edward Entwhistle, who has recently celebrated his 84th birthday at the home of Mrs. Thomas O'Dea, his granddaughter, in East Des Moines, Iowa, has seen the great railroad systems of the world develop from their very beginning. He was the first railroad passenger engineer. Despite his age he is hale and hearty and looks confidently forward to several years of life.



ENTWHISTLE AND THE ROCKET.

Mr. Entwhistle as a boy of 14 held the throttle on the first trip of the Rocket, Stevenson's pioneer engine.

Edward Entwhistle was born March 24, 1815, at Tilsey's Banks, Lancashire, England, and while a mere boy was apprenticed to learn the machinist's, or, as it is known in England, the engineers' trade. The Rocket was built in the shops in which he was employed and the interest which he took in the machine attracted the attention of Stevenson, who recommended that he be permitted to ride on the engine on its first trip over the Liverpool and Manchester line, for which it was constructed Young Entwhistle made the trip and on the return journey he held the throttle. This was the beginning of his career as a locomotive engineer. He ran the Rocket for two years, making two round trips between Liverpool and Manchester, a distance of thirty-one miles each way. The work wore on him and he was obliged, because of nervousness, to resign. Stevenson then secured for him a place as second engineer on one of the duke of Bridgewater's coasting steamers. He came to America in 1837 and became engineer on the Troy, a Hudson river steamer. Soon after the engineer of the famous John Bull locomotive was injured and Entwhistle took his run. In 1844 he came to Chicago and at different times held positions as stationary engineer, lake steamer engineer and locomotive engineer. He came to Des Moines in 1856 and became engineer of Shepherd & Perrier's flouring mill. Later he became engineer of the Ankeny mills, a position he held for twenty-two years.

When Mr. Entwhistle visited the World's Fair in Chicago he spent nearly all his time for three days standing beside the Rocket, which was on exhibition. He is a remarkably modest man and did not make his identity or his early connection with the engine known. He even pledged the members of his family not to "give him away," but he derived great pleasure from gazing at the pioneer locomotive and comparing it with the modern machines which were on exhibition in the same building. The picture which accompanies this sketch is from a photograph taken about the time of Mr. Entwhistle's visit to the World's Fair.

A woman is a lot easier to hunt down than a mosquito.

Marriage to the average man is a luxury; to the average woman it is only a necessity.

When one girl speaks of another as "so sensible" you will notice her nose always turns up

A man never really loves a woman till he loves her too well to try to teach her to play whist.

At certain periods every girl has so many soul yearnings that she has hardly room for a square meal

The prophet Elijah ought to have let the boys alone; then they would have grown up to be bald-headed themselves.

If there is anything at all in the transmigration theory, it is probable that every woman has at some time been a cat.

No man has any real idea of the length of a minute till his wife makes him wait ten of them before he takes off a mustard plaster.

When two women first see each other each one always wonders whether the other is married; when it's two men, each wonders what the other one is worth.

The reason why a married man can never go down to business the day before his wife comes back from a visit is because he has to stay home to wash up all the dishes he has used.

A man always rises in his own estimation when he gets on familiar terms with a person of whom he once stood in awe.

The Kilt.

The Christian Association of Paterson, N. J., has refused to let it go to a Scotch society. They entertain moral objection to the kilt.

MAKING A NEW EDEN.

A PLAN TO RECLAIM THE EVERGLADES OF FLORIDA.

Pet Project of Jefferson Davis, Who Surveyed the Territory When Serving in the United States Army—Big Money In Sight.

[Special Correspondence.]

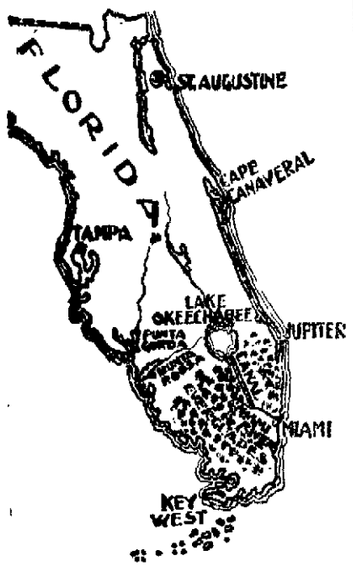
ST. AUGUSTINE, May 15.—When Jefferson Davis was serving in the United States army in the Seminole war, he surveyed extensive areas of territory nearly adjacent to the famous Florida Everglades. At the same time he took the altitude of Lake Okechobee above the waters of the ocean and the gulf, and suggested one of those monster schemes of improvement by which civilized man changes the face of nature. It was no less than the reclamation of the 4,000,000 and odd acres of waste ground now constituting the Everglades, or, as the Indians call it, the Grass Water.

For the overflow of Lake Okechobee toward the south makes a seemingly hopeless swamp of 6,500 square miles, and although the ground is of the richest, being, as is known, alluvial soil from 6 to 20 feet deep, it is constantly so flooded as to make its cultivation impracticable, and "saw grass" is about the only vegetation there.

Jefferson Davis conceived the notion that by a system of drainage by canals the surplus water which flows from the lake could be carried to the ocean and the land made available.

It has been figured that a matter of $5,000,000 or so will suffice for the work, and, as the prize is so rich, considerable study has been put on the question. Lately so much attention has been given to it that it is believed that some syndicate of capitalists has taken it in hand and is quietly pushing the enterprise. Captain J. E. Rose, an engineer and surveyor of experience, has been examining the ground and formulating plans, and it is believed that if the capital is not already pledged it will be easily secured. Rumor has it, and the sanguine believe the rumor, that the work will be begun within the year.

A brief description of the conditions will explain the theory on which it is held that the work will be justified. The lake, fed by numerous large streams from the northward, lies 22 feet above tide water. The glades, through which and over which the surplus water runs, slope downward from the marshy shores of the lake to a level of 12 or 13 feet above tide water, giving a natural drainage of, say, ten feet toward the outer edge of the glades, where a limestone ledge intervenes between the glades and the ocean. Several natural streams pierce this limestone ledge and discharge into the ocean, but this relief is not sufficient to keep the glades from the perpetual overflow. The plan proposed is to cut one main canal from the lake directly through the glades to the Miami river, striking that water course at a point near Miami City, and so carry off the great body of the surplus water. Subsidiary canals will connect with the other streams to the ocean. Natural drainage is relied upon after the opening of these canals to do all the work, and it is estimated that in a few years' time the submerged and partially submerged lands will be dry enough for cultivation. When that end shall have



MAP OF THE FLORIDA EVERGLADES.

been attained, it is morally certain that the world will have another "garden spot" equal in richness to any now known, for the wash of alluvial soil and the decayed vegetable matter that has fallen for ages undheeded and unseen have enriched the ground beyond computation. The climate is tropical, frost being unknown, and the production of sugar and fruits is only a matter of moderate industry and the least little patience.

An indication of the probable success of the scheme, providing the money is really supplied, is found in the condition of the great Disston sugar plantation. This tract lies to the north of Lake Okechobee and was not as marshy as the Everglades proper, but it was of similar character, and only within a few years past was it reclaimed by drainage, as it is now proposed to reclaim the glades. Today it is of enormous value and is devoted to the successful cultivation of sugar.

The Everglades are interspersed with islands and with shoals where the water lies only a few inches over the soil, but in places the pools and crooked channels are five or ten feet in depth. It is claimed that with two exceptions the territory has never been explored or even crossed by white men, though the Indians seem to know their way around in it. Two reporters from the New Orleans Times-Democrat crossed it in 1883, and in 1892 a Mr. Ingraham made a similar trip from Fort Meyers to the eastern border of the glades.

DAVID A. CURTIS.

How to Make Hair Tonic.

One-half pint best alcohol, pour in little finest quality castor oil. Let stand few minutes to dissolve, then add more of the castor oil. Repeat the operation until the alcohol will not take up or dissolve any more oil. Then add little finest quality of agreeable scent of your own preference. Shake well. You will then have one of the finest hair dressings in existence.

ROCKEFELLER'S WHIMS.

How the Oil Magnate Acts In His Boyhood Haunts.

[Special Correspondence.]

OWEGO, N. Y., May 15.—John D. Rockefeller was not born in this town, but spent his boyhood here and part of his early manhood. His people were farmers and owned a farm in this vicinity. John made his first money by raising turkeys. He was a small boy when his mother gave him some turkey eggs. By the following Thanksgiving day the birds were sold, and John saved the money. Then the boy went to work on a neighboring farm, owned by a man named Lamont. John gave all of his earnings to Mr. Lamont for safe keeping. This beginning was the foundation of the Rockefeller fortune.

Mr. Rockefeller has many old and warm friends here. He loves to steal away for a day and visit the scenes of his youth. It is a fact that the famous

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

millionaire seldom carries large amounts of money with him. When he reaches the hotel, he often is compelled to borrow from the proprietor. Soon after registering Mr. Rockefeller disappears. But where does he go? Generally to a neighboring livery stable. He is a good judge of horses and is fond of driving. This is his method of selecting a rig. He will first look over the horses and select two of the best. Then the carriages are examined, and one which strikes his fancy is chosen. Finally all the drivers are lined up. Each man is scrutinized closely. Mr. Rockefeller then picks out what appears to be the best material. It is a literal case of many being called and few chosen. The lucky man, besides having the signal honor of driving such a distinguished American, is rewarded by the gift of a dollar at the close of the drive.

When everything is ready, Mr. Rockefeller is driven around to the house of a friend. One, two and perhaps three members of the family are invited to get some fresh air. They go out to the country and make frequent stops at the farmhouses where Mr. Rockefeller is acquainted. The carriage will stop, and he will first tell some short story. Then he will alight and start for the door, but when about half way will return to the carriage and tell its occupants another story. What is this delay for? Simply to allow the women of the household to get ready for the visitors. Clean, white aprons are brought out and put on. Then they talk about the old days, about the kindreds and delightful fellowships of the past. Mr. Rockefeller will frequently say, "Do you remember So-and-so?" Then some long forgotten person will be recalled, and the mention of a new name will bring up other recollections. In the quiet of these simple homes the millionaire is rested and refreshed.

Mr. Rockefeller has given as high as $15,000,000 to charity in a single year. Like most successful men, he believes that the Lord helps them who help themselves. His methods of giving are unique. Until a case or object has been thoroughly investigated he will not contribute a cent. A former preacher, Rev. Mr. Gates, looks after Mr. Rockefeller's benevolences and supervises the distribution of such money. When the Baptist church here needed a parsonage, the church people made an appeal to Mr. Rockefeller, but instead of giving them the total sum required he agreed to contribute $50 for every $100 which the congregation contributed. Thus he made the people work.

Mr. Rockefeller is happy in his family relations. He has a wife, formerly a schoolteacher, three daughters and a son. The children are all grown up. The girls dress very plainly, and instead of appearing in elaborate tailor made gowns look like ordinary young women. The girls attended school at Rye, N. Y., kept by one of the Lamont family, who are related to Mr. Rockefeller's first employer. The girls did not have much money to spend, and it was noticed that they did not make many trips to New York city, like the other girls.

Although the members of his family love Mr. Rockefeller dearly, it is true they seldom write to him. They telegraph. Wherever Mr. Rockefeller happens to be, he receives three or four telegrams per day, and they, as a rule, relate to some trivial matter. They all ride bicycles, including the father, and if some of the family decide to make up a small party of friends and go out for a spin they telegraph the fact to the head of the family, even if he is 3,000 miles away.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the name of the son, and he has just passed his twenty-first birthday. He is now a director in one of his father's big enterprises. Mr. Rockefeller senior is proud of the young man, and has brought him up on hard work. The father recently said his son had worked as a day laborer at the home at Forest Hills, Cleveland, building roads. There are 14 miles of stone roads on this property. The young man has also cut over 14 cords of wood on the same place.

WILLIAM R. BRITTON.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VIII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 21.

Text of the Lesson, John xviii, 15, 27. Memory Verses, 23-25—Golden Text, John i, 11—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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15. "And Simon Peter followed Jesus." In Math. xxvi, 58, it is said that Peter followed Him afar off, and when any follow Him that way instead of following fully we may expect to see some work of satan in such a one. The dogs do not need to run after the sheep which keep close by the shepherd. It is only the wanderers which need to be barked in. Matthew also says that Peter went in and sat with the servants. He put himself in bad company. He is in great danger.

16. "Peter stood at the door without." John went out and spoke unto her that kept the door and had Peter come in a little nearer. Before this and immediately after His arrest all the disciples forsook Him and fled, even as Jesus had said, "Ye shall be scattered, every man to his own and shall leave me alone" (John xvi, 32). But Peter and John must have soon returned. Peter in his great weakness and John in his great love seemed in many ways the nearest to Christ of all the disciples.

17. "Art not thou also one of this man's disciples? He saith, I am not." Thus spake the damsel that kept the door, and thus Peter replied. Peter, who had said: "Although all shall be offended, yet will not I. If I should die with Thee, I will not deny Thee in any wise" (Mark xiv, 29, 31). How little we know our own hearts or realize how weak we are and what we might do if left to ourselves.

18. "Peter stood with them and warmed himself." He stood with the servants and officers who had made a fire of coals to warm themselves, for it was cold. The expression "it was cold" seems to me to go along with that in chapter xiii, 30, "It was night." If they call to mind any time in your own life when with you, either literally or figuratively, or both, it was night—so dark and cold and lonely—you will better understand. To our Lord it was from the earthly side so dark and lonely, but His comfort was His Father's presence and approval.

19. "The high priest then asked Jesus of His disciples and of His doctrine." As if it had been some friendly call that Jesus had made upon him, while all the time there was murder in his heart and he was probably rejoicing that at last he had this man in his power who had set aside their traditions, broken their Sabbath days, defied their power and plainly told them that they were hypocrites, blind guides, whited sepulchres. Our Lord Jesus had proved that He was Israel's Messiah, sent of God, and that God was with Him, and the high priest knew, as Nicodemus knew, that no one could do what Jesus did unless God was with him (chapter iii, 2).

20. "Jesus answered him, I spake openly to the world; I ever taught in the synagogue and in the temple, whither the Jews always resort; and in secret have I said nothing." Even the people had said: "Lo, He speaketh boldly, and they say nothing unto Him. Do the rulers know indeed that this is the very Christ?" (John vii, 26.) The officers also said to the chief priests and Pharisees, "Never man spake like this man" (John vii, 46).

21. "Why askest thou Me? Ask them which heard Me what I have said unto them: behold they know what I said." Yes, and the high priest himself knew enough of what Jesus had said, for many a time had he and the other priests and the Pharisees talked of the sayings of Jesus, but the teaching was too holy for them; the light was too strong for their eyes; they could not bear it. They taught the commandments of men, but Jesus taught the word of God. They preferred their traditions to the word of God.

22. "One of the officers which stood by struck Jesus with the palm of his hand." The margin says "with a rod." How difficult it is to understand all this, and to see the true High Priest standing as a criminal before the legal high priest, who was in reality no priest of God at all, and then to see this officer of the law lift his hand and smite his Creator! But they did not know what they were doing.

23. "Jesus answered him, If I have spoken evil, bear witness of the evil; but if well, why smitest thou Me?" It was a mild protest to a great wrong and to most unjust treatment. Even a great criminal is by the law and the officers of the law protected till his case is heard, and no one dare touch him. Against our Lord nothing was proved yet; He was not even properly on trial.

24. "Now Annas had sent Him bound unto Caiaphas, the high priest." John does not dwell longer upon His ill treatment before Caiaphas, the false witnesses, the blindfolding and spitting and buffeting. Perhaps, like the agony in Gethsemane, it was more than he could write about. Matthew, Mark and Luke saw it not; they only heard it from others; but John saw it all, it was very real to him, he could not forget it, and to write it would be to live it all over again. He could not stand it; it was not required of him, else he would have done it. Do not fail to notice what Jesus said to the high priest about His second coming, for it will surely come to pass (Math. xxvi, 64; Mark xiv, 62; Luke xxii, 69).

25. As Peter warmed himself at the servants' fire one said unto him, "Art not thou also one of His disciples?" And the second time he denied and said, "I am not." The steps in Peter's downfall seem to be self confidence and boasting, following afar off, keeping the company of the ungodly and enjoying the warmth of their fire. They are written for our warning that we may avoid them all. They are partly summed up in Ps. i, 1.

26, 27. A relative of the man whose ear Peter cut off said, "Did not I see thee in the garden with Him?" And for the third time Peter denied, and immediately the cock crew. The Lord had told Peter that he would deny Him thrice ere cock crow (Luke xxii, 34), and so it came to pass. It was satan sifting Simon, but with God's permission for Simon's good, for satan had to ask for it, but Jesus' prayer prevailed for him (Luke xxii, 31, 32). Matthew says that Peter's second denial was with an oath, and his third with cursing and swearing (Math. xxvi, 72, 74). At the third denial the Lord turned and looked upon Peter, and Peter remembered the word of the Lord, how He had said unto him, "Before the cock crow thou shalt deny Me thrice." And Peter went out and wept bitterly (Luke xxii, 61, 62). No word had our Lord for Peter, and no message had Peter from Him till that kind word after the resurrection from the angel by the women, "Go your way, tell His disciples and Peter (Mark xvi, 7), Peter being the only one mentioned by name.

How to Make Sponge Cake.

Three eggs, one cup flour, one scant cup sugar, one teaspoonful yeast powder, one tablespoonful milk. Put all in together and stir.

ARE YOU READY?

I sat in my study, weary
After the toil of the day,
And thinking more of the earth-life
Than the Heaven that seems far away,
When my little boy came with his Bible
To ask what is meant in God's Word
Where it biddeth all men to be ready
For the coming of the Lord.

I told him the mystical meaning
In the words that perplexed him so,
And I saw the look in his blue eyes
Graver and graver grow.
Suddenly: "Papa," he asked me,
"If you heard the Lord at the gate
Calling you, would you say: 'I am ready,'
Or would you want Him to wait?"

Oh, how could I answer the question
That thrilled me as never before?
I seemed for a moment to see Him
And hear His dread knock at the door—
The Lord I had so long neglected,
And hear: "Are you ready?" from Him,
As I saw the grave eyes of my darling
Through eyes that grew suddenly dim.

I knew that the voice of my Father
Had spoken in warning to me
Of the danger there is in delaying,
Through the lips of the child at my knee.
And I cried: "Help me, Lord, to be ready!"
And felt He would answer the prayer
That went up from my heart as I folded
His sweet little messenger there.
—Ellen E. Rexford, in N. Y. Observer.

A LITTLE WHILE.

The Element of Time In God's Sight—Transmutation of Sorrow Into Joy.

"A little while," said Christ, "and ye shall not see me; and again, a little while, and ye shall see me; . . . your sorrow shall be turned into joy." The resurrection was behind Him; one great grief had already been changed into immortal joy. The ascension was before Him: another sorrow was to be transmuted into another joy. In the divine alchemy this transformation of sorrow into joy is always taking place; this most blessed of miracles is always being wrought. The changing of water into wine was but a faint material symbol of this glorious transmutation of that which burdens and blights into that which lightens and fertilizes. Between the sorrow and the joy there is always an interval. To the disciples those awful three days were like three centuries, so black and desolate were they. And yet it was only "a little while." Between the going of Christ from the sight of men and His returning has seemed to His later disciples a weary and endless waiting; and yet it is only "a little while." No sooner had He vanished from their sight than He returned in their enriched and ennobled lives; and every year since His disappearance on ascension day has witnessed his reappearance in the life of humanity. More and more, in higher ideals, nobler laws, juster order, wider vision, He comes into the world which He redeemed. He is always coming; unheralded and unseen He is found in every reform, philanthropy, unselfish work; in the larger idea of brotherhood which is taking possession of the thoughts of men and bearing its fruit in a more Christlike civilization. And when He comes again in the fullness of time, however long the interval, it will be seen, as men look back, to have been but "a little while."

Our sorrows bear us to the ground in the first anguish, but as we lift our faces once more heavenward the sky begins to lighten. For "they are all gone into a world of light," and the glory of that fuller life gently and silently steals upon our darkness. Time, and time alone brings the greater consolation which God distills from the griefs that come upon us. No voice of prophet or teacher can hasten that process, though they may do much to confirm our faith in it. God's ways have to do with the making of character, and character is the fruit not only of struggle but of time. God's ways lie along the courses of truth, and truth cannot be seized with a swift hand; we must grow into it. The boy thinks his period of education interminable; but when it is accomplished, and he looks back upon it it seems but "a little while." So is it with the discipline of sorrow. It seems to be without limit of days, and yet, from the standpoint of a fulfilled life, it will be but "a little while." However long the winter, there comes a time when the earth is green; however dark the night, there comes an hour when the sky brightens. It is a long time in our hearts; it is a short time in our lives; it is a long time in our darkness; it is "a little while" in God's eternal day.—N. Y. Outlook.

IN BRIEF.

Bits of Suggestion for the Quiet Hour Culled from the Congregationalist.

Spiritual growth is soul content.

Anno Domini—a year of our Lord!

Looking to God is always looking up.

When God says No, there is a blessing behind.

When God says Yes, He does it without grudging.

No old man ever regretted a self-denying youth.

Happiness never comes to idleness, though it may come with rest.

Troubled days make an effective background for the peace of faith.

Men who grumble at the rain do not refuse fruit of the rain's nourishing.

Unless the spirit rules the tongue, the tongue will give the spirit cause to grieve.

God's presence must be either judgment or delight—it will be which you choose.

Two Casts.

I saw once, lying side by side in a great workshop, two heads made of metal. The one was perfect; all the features of a noble, manly face came out clear and distinct in their lines of strength and beauty; in the other scarcely a single feature could be recognized: it was all marred and spoiled. "The metal had been let grow a little too cool, sir," said the man who was showing it to me. I could not help thinking how true that was of many a form more precious than metal. Many a young soul that might be stamped with the image and superscription of the king, while warm with the love and glow of early youth, is allowed to grow too cold, and the writing is blurred and the image is marred.—Canon Teignmouth Shore.

FOLLOWING DIVINE LEADINGS.

God Interests Himself in Our Individual Concerns—Cultivation of Faith by Exercise.

The temptation to believe that God does not concern Himself directly with our individual affairs is incessant. In some cases it is due to our sense of being lost in the crowd, of the insignificance of any individual, no matter how important, in comparison with the millions of human beings whom God must have equally in mind with ourselves. In other cases it is due to genuine humility, to the conviction that we, at our best, are too humble to receive special Divine aid. But God Himself has taught us the contrary. It is a characteristic of His infinite nature that He is able and willing to interest Himself in every one of His created beings, and that He literally does this. It is only acting the part of a true believer, therefore, to appreciate that Divine leadings are vouchsafed to us for our following, nor does experience fail to confirm the fact. Thousands of believers have borne witness to it in emphatic language. Most of us, who have been Christians for any considerable time, have been conscious of it.

Not always at the moment is it evident that God through His own Spirit is giving His special guidance, but as we look back over life and perceive how often we have stood where divergent pathways invited us, it becomes clear that an influence from on high has guided us into that which proved itself to be the right way, even though another, at the time, may have been more inviting. Such divine leadings, however, ordinarily are granted in some natural, usual manner. Sometimes special conditions are caused to exist which determine our choices. Far more often God's Spirit leads us by enlightening our judgment and stimulating us to choose that which He desires us to choose. But, wherever or however manifested, the fact of Divine guidance gradually becomes impressed upon every one who thoroughly aims to obey his Creator.

Let this conviction become fixed in the heart, and then to follow the Divine leading becomes comparatively simple. We learn to look for its tokens, to accept it as authoritative, to yield to it in simple trustfulness, to follow it loyally and not to worry about possible consequences, confiding them calmly to the same Divine wisdom and oversight which has bidden us face them, if they come. But it is not always as easy as it is simple thus to follow the Divine Leader. Doubtless it is best that often we should be much at a loss for a time as to whither He should lead us. Faith needs to be stimulated by opposition and exercise, rather than to be dwarfed by too complete and speedy enlightenment. But he who accepts heartily the guidance of God's Spirit, and who humbly and prayerfully endeavors to pursue the path of duty which is indicated, need have no fear of being abandoned, betrayed or even disappointed at last.—Boston Congregationalist.

"OTHER WORLDLINESS."

Our Duty Is Here and Now—But We Should Not Ignore the Life to Come.

It is sometimes charged against Christianity that, in the emphasis of its protest against "worldliness," it has unduly exalted "other worldliness." There has been some ground for the criticism. There have been periods in the history of the church in which the ideal of the saintly life involved a disparagement of the present, with its duties and relationships. Men made their protest against the evils of the world by withdrawing themselves as far as possible from the world. They turned their eyes heavenward. The other world became the one object of hope and longing. Little interest was taken by them in the course of this world's affairs. The great duty of life was preparation for another life. Survivals of this mode of thought and temper of spirit still linger. The tendency of to-day, however, is in another direction. In the new emphasis which is being placed on the social aspects and obligations of Christianity, there is some danger of our losing sight of its Heavenward side. There is a "world to come." The "powers" of that "world to come" may be and ought to be potent forces in the shaping of our lives. There is an "other-worldliness" which it is well to cultivate and cherish. It will enlarge the range of life and give new significance to daily duty. It will bring to view an untold wealth of compensations which have in them marvelous power to cheer and sustain the heart amid present disappointments and crosses. "In the world." Yes, that is our place; there we find our task, with joy in the doing of it. Yet we shall do that task the better, and find our joy sweeter, if we bring the vision and power of "the world to come" to bear upon it.—Baptist Union.

Immortality of Goodness.

Thousands of men breathe, move and live, pass off the stage of life and are heard of no more. Why? Because they do not partake of good in the world, and none were blessed by them; none could point to them, as the means of their redemption: not a line they wrote, not a word they spake could be recalled; and so they finished; their light went out and they were not remembered more than insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, O man immortal! Live for something. Do good and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storm of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of thousands you come in contact with year by year; you will never be forgotten. No; your name, your deeds, will be legible on the hearts you leave behind, as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as the stars of heaven.—Dr. Chalmers.

Snap Shots.

Time wasted is good untasted.
Character is the mirror of thought.
Reading is planting seed thoughts.
Friendship is the crutch of sorrow.
Goodness is the printing press of truth.
Holiness qualifies for immortality.
Vanity is the yeast-cake of pride.
Doing is an antidote for doubting.
Faith never outruns our understanding.
Moderation is a check to presumption.
Effort converts the ideal into the real.—H. W. Bowman, in Ram's Horn.

Active Faith.

Faith must make an actual venture if we expect to see accomplishment. Action alone turns the possible into the real. The priests had to wet their feet in Jordan, and Elisha his mantle, before the way opened. "If I but touch the hem of his garment" heals no disease, but a hand stretched far enough to touch, that is health. "Faith without works is dead."—S. S. Times.

CARE OF THE SCALP.

How to Treat the Hair to Keep It In Healthy Condition.

In the care of the scalp the first consideration is cleanliness. The scalp should be kept scrupulously clean. The means to this end are frequent brushing and shampooing at least once a fortnight says a correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Natural oil" is unnatural soil. So do not defer this absolutely essential bath for any such consideration. Neither does cleansing the scalp give one cold. I have found frequently that a thorough shampoo would break up a cold.

When oil enough has accumulated on the scalp or hair to be noticeable, it is time to remove it. No one will contend that it weakens the skin to keep it clean, absolutely clean, and no logical reason exists for the contrary opinion to be held in regard to hair.

Where soil accumulates, bacteria find a lodgment and work destruction. In the case of the scalp their detritus is poisonous, acting on the hair by burrowing in the follicle, weakening the hair shaft and gradually stopping its growth altogether.

No alkali should be used in shampooing; only a good soap, such as green soap (the official name of a pure soap). Borax, soda, ammonia and the like absolutely destroy the shiny, gleaming surface of the hair tube and under no circumstances should be used, not even in infinitesimal quantities. Use plenty of soap, you cannot use too much, but you can use too little. I should like to shout this last injunction so every solitary individual who admits the necessity of shampooing might hear me.

Sufficient soap must be used that there may be sufficient free alkali to unite with the fat on the hairs forming more soap, which is very readily rinsed out with the hot water bath. This should be followed by thorough douching with cold water for the tonic effect.

These two waters are sufficient for the rinsing provided there has been enough soap used. If the comb or brush becomes sticky you may be quite sure that you had too little soap and not that you did not rinse the soap out.

Unless there be some indication to the contrary, the hair should be brushed for a few minutes daily, preferably with a stiff brush, bristles set far apart.

It is doubtless unnecessary in this day and age to say "Never use a fine comb."

How to Bake Tripe.

Procure a piece of tripe large enough to fold into a pasty. Make a stuffing with onions, bread crumbs, a little sage, pepper and salt. Lay a thick layer on to one-half of the tripe and fold the other on to it. Sew the edges so as to keep the stuffing from falling out. Place the roll in a baking tin, with slices of bacon on the top. Bake for two hours, basting constantly, and serve with a good brown gravy.

How to Cure the Grip.

A level teaspoonful of common cooking soda dissolved in two-thirds of a glass of water, repeat every two hours until all soreness and headache are gone, then one extra dose for good measure.

It is not best to take a dose just before or just after eating.

It is seldom necessary to take more than three or four doses.

The above is the dose for grown patients. Lessen the dose for children according to age.

This treatment was first used in one of the best hospitals of Europe, the hospital in Edinburgh, and with the most satisfactory results.

How to Cook Minced Oysters.

One quart of oysters chopped, salt and pepper to taste, four eggs, two teaspoonfuls chopped onion, toasted bread crumbs enough to thicken. Put on fire in stewpan, stir until hot through, add a tablespoonful of butter and little mustard if liked. Fill the shells, sprinkle with toasted bread crumbs, bake until brown and serve hot.

How to Make Sardine Savory.

Lift the fish carefully out of the tin without breaking them and lay them side by side on a plate. Pour hot water over them, allowing water and oil to drain away. Wipe with a cloth, removing the scales and supply a finger of dried bread for each fish. When the fish are laid on the bread, dust them with red pepper and salt and sprinkle with a few drops of fresh salad oil, capers and parsley, and place in the oven until thoroughly hot. Serve with an additional sprinkle of red pepper or grated cheese.

Dissolve a small amount of consommé or beef extract according to directions given, then add half an ounce of leaf gelatin, a teaspoonful of vinegar, the juice of a lemon, a green onion or two, pepper and allspice, with the white and shell of an egg. Mix all together, bring to a boil and run through a warm jelly bag at once. This will make a pint of aspic jelly.

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The Pennsylvania Station.
Pennsylvania Lines.
Trains Run by Central Time
as follows

Valparaiso and Chicago	* 3 45 am	* 5 10 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 3 45 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 5 10 am	* 9 17 pm
New York and Washington	* 5 20 am	* 3 40 am
Youngstown and Pittsburg	* 5 20 am	* 3 40 am
Mansfield and Lima		†11 55 am
Canton and Pittsburg		* 4 10 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	† 7 30 am	†12 35 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†12 15 pm	†10 55 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	†12 45 pm	* 3 35 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 4 15 pm	
Lima and Crestline	† 8 30 am	† 8 05 pm
New York and Washington	* 7 45 pm	* 4 10 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 7 45 pm	* 4 10 pm
New York and Washington	* 9 25 pm	* 5 02 am
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 9 25 pm	* 5 02 am

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.
In effect Feb. 5th, 1899.
NORTH BOUND.
For Grand Rapids and north 1 55 am
8 50 am
4 25 pm
From Richmond arrives 8 40 am
SOUTH BOUND.
*For Richmond and Cincinnati 12 40 am
7 10 am
12 40 pm
†From Grand Rapids arrives 7 00 pm
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

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All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.
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EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 6	3 20
Nickel Plate Express, No. 2	3 05
Eastern Express, No. 4	8 30
Local Freight	1 25
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 5	2 05
Western Express, No. 1	11 50
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	4 35
Local Freight	12 00

†Daily except Sunday. Light type A. M. Dark type P. M.
Through Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Nos. 2, 4 and 6 to Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston; on Nos. 1, 3 and 5 to Chicago.
Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

WABASH
Time Table Effective Feb. 19, 1899.
From Fort Wayne.
GOING EAST.
No. 2. Fast Eastern Express, daily 6:10 a.m.
No. 6 New England Fast Mail, daily 11 55 a.m.
No. 24 Atlantic Express 7:00 p.m.
GOING WEST.
No. 7 Kansas City Cannon Ball, daily 10:00 a.m.
No. 5 Government Fast Mail, daily 5:42 p.m.
No. 3 St. Louis Limited, daily 3:15 p.m.
Telephone, Bell-Home No. 6.
ALL TRAINS DAILY.

THE FINDLAY, FT. WAYNE & WESTERN R'Y
Effective January 23d, 1899.
—EAST BOUND.—
Lv. Fort Wayne 7:35 a.m. arr. Findlay 9:50 a.m.
arr. Toledo (via C. H. & D.) 10:40 a.m.
arr. Columbus (via T. & O. C.) 2:50 p.m.
Lv. Fort Wayne 3:35 p.m. arr. Findlay 5:00 p.m.
arr. Toledo (via C. H. & D.) 6:50 p.m.
arr. Columbus (via T. & O. C.) 8:50 p.m.
—WEST BOUND.—
Lv. Findlay 7:30 a.m. arr. Fort Wayne 10:25 a.m.
" Toledo (via C. H. & D.) arr. Ft. W. 10:55 a.m.
" Findlay 1:25 p.m. arr. Fort Wayne 4:07 p.m.
" Columbus (via T. & O. C.) arr. Ft. W. 4:07 p.m.
All trains daily except Sunday.

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.
SOUTH.
No. 41 leaves (except Sunday) 7 10 a.m.
No. 43 daily 4 15 p.m.
No. 131 Local Freight 8 00 a.m.
NORTH.
No. 40 arrives daily 11 40 a.m.
No. 42 (daily except Sunday) 10 25 p.m.
No. 130 Local Freight 4 20 p.m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.
SOUTHWARD. ARRIVE.
No. 462 Way Freight 2 50 p.m.
No. 456 Chi. Express and Mail 11 15 a.m.
No. 410 Detroit and Toledo Express 3 50 p.m.
NORTHWARD. DEPART.
No. 463 Way Freight 8 55 a.m.
No. Through Express & Mail 11 45 a.m.
No. Detroit & Toledo Express 4 30 p.m.

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AN ETERNAL GLOOM.

Dr. Talmage Pictures the Earth Without the Gospel.

Vividly Portrays the Gloom of an Infidel World—Triumph of Atheism Would Mean Death of Civilization.

Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.] [Washington, May 14.

In this sermon Dr. Talmage gives a glimpse of what the world would be if the Gospel were abolished and the human race left without Divine guidance. The text is Acts 2:20: "The sun shall be turned into darkness."

Christianity is the rising sun of our time, and men have tried with the uprolling vapors of skepticism and the smoke of their blasphemy to turn the sun into darkness. Suppose the archangels of malice and horror should be let loose a little while and be allowed to extinguish and destroy the sun in the natural heavens! They would take the oceans from other worlds and pour them on the luminary of the planetary system, and the waters go hissing down amid the ravines and the caverns, and there is explosion after explosion, until there are only a few peaks of fire left in the sun, and these are cooling down and going out until the vast continents of flame are reduced to a small acreage of fire, and that whitens and cools off until there are only a few coals left, and these are whitening and going out until there is not a speck left in all the mountains of ashes and the valleys of ashes and the chasms of ashes. An extinguished sun! A dead sun! A buried sun! Let all worlds wail at the stupendous obsequies.

Of course this withdrawal of the solar light and heat throws our earth into a universal chill, and the tropics become the temperate, and the temperate becomes the arctic, and there are frozen rivers and frozen lakes and frozen oceans. From arctic and antarctic regions the inhabitants gather in toward the center and find the equator as the poles. The slain forests are piled up into a great bonfire, and around them gather the shivering villages and cities. The wealth of the coal mines is hastily poured into the furnaces and stirred into rage of combustion, but soon the bonfires begin to lower, and the furnaces begin to go out, and the nations begin to die. Cotopaxi, Vesuvius, Etna, Stromboli, California geysers, cease to smoke, and the ice of hailstorms remains unmelted in their crater. All the flowers have breathed their last breath. Ships with sailors frozen at the mast, and helmsmen frozen at the wheel, and passengers frozen in the cabin, all nations dying, first at the north and then at the south. Child frosted and dead in the cradle. Octogenarian frosted and dead at the hearth. Workmen with frozen hand on the hammer and frozen foot on the shuttle. Winter from sea to sea. All congealing winter. Perpetual winter. Globe of frigidity. Hemisphere shackled to hemisphere by chains of ice. Universal Nova Zembla. The earth an ice floe grinding against other ice floes. The archangels of malice and horror have done their work, and now they may take their thrones of glacier and look down upon the ruin they have wrought. What the destruction of the sun in the natural heavens would be to our physical earth, the destruction of Christianity would be to the moral world. The sun turned into darkness!

Infidelity in our time is considered a great joke. There are people who rejoice to hear Christianity caricatured and to hear Christ assailed with quibble and quirk and misrepresentation and badinage and harlequinade. I propose to-day to take infidelity and atheism out of the realm of jocularity into one of tragedy and show you what infidels propose and what if they are successful they will accomplish. There are those in our communities who would like to see the Christian religion overthrown and who say the world would be better without it. I want to show you what is the end of this road and what is the terminus of this crusade and what this world will be when atheism and infidelity have triumphed over it, if they can. I say, if they can. I reiterate it, if they can.

In the first place, it will be the complete and unutterable degradation of womanhood. I will prove it by facts and arguments which no honest man will dispute. In all communities and cities and states and nations where the Christian religion has been dominant woman's condition has been ameliorated and improved, and she is deferred to and honored in a thousand things, and every gentleman takes off his hat before her. If your associations have been good, you know that the name of wife, mother, daughter, suggests gracious surroundings. You know there are no better schools and seminaries in this country than the schools and seminaries for our young ladies. You know that while woman may suffer injustice in England and the United States she has more of her rights in Christendom than she has anywhere else.

Now, compare this with woman's condition in lands where Christianity has made little or no advance—in China, in Barbary, in Borneo, in Tartary, in Egypt, in Hindustan. The Burmese sell their wives and daughters as so many sheep. The Hindoo Bible makes it disgraceful and an outrage for a woman to listen to music or look out of the window in the absence of her husband and gives as a lawful ground for divorce a woman's beginning to eat before her husband has finished his meal. What mean those white bundles on the ponds and rivers in China in the morning? Infanticide following infanticide. Female children destroyed simply because they are female. Woman harnessed to the plow as an ox. Woman veiled and barricaded and in all styles of cruel seclusion. Her birth a misfortune. Her life a torture. Her death a horror. The missionary of the cross to-day in heathen lands preaches generally to two groups—a group of men who do as they please and sit where they please: the other group, women hidden and carefully secluded in a side apartment, where they may hear the voice of the preacher, but may not be seen. No refinement. No liberty. No hope for this life. No hope for the life to come. Ringed nose. Cramped foot. Disfigured face. Embruted soul. Now, compare those two conditions. How far toward this latter condition that I speak of would a woman go if Christian influences were withdrawn and Christianity were destroyed? It is only a question of dynamics. If an object be lifted to a certain point and not fastened there and the lifting power be withdrawn, how long before that object will fall down to the point from which it started? It will fall down, and it will go still farther than the point from which it started. Christianity has lifted woman up from the very depths of degradation almost to the skies. If that lifting power be withdrawn she falls clear back to the depth from which she was resurrected, not going any lower, because there is no lower depth. And yet, notwithstanding the fact that the only salvation of woman from degradation and woe is the Christian religion—and the only influence that has ever lifted her in the social scale is Christianity—I have head that there are women who reject Christianity. I make no remark in regard to those persons. In the silence of your own soul make your observations.

If infidelity triumph and Christianity be overthrown, it means the demoralization of society. The one idea in the Bible that atheists and infidels most hate is the idea of retribution. Take away the idea of retribution and punishment from society, and it will begin very soon to disintegrate, and take away from the minds of men the fear of hell, and there are a great many of them who would very soon turn this world into a hell. The majority of those who are indignant because of the idea of punishment are men whose lives are bad or whose hearts are impure and who hate the Bible because of the idea of future punishment for the same reason that criminals hate the penitentiary. Oh, I have heard this brave talk about people fearing nothing of the consequences of sin in the next world and I have made up my mind it is merely a coward's whistling to keep his courage up. I have seen men flaunt their immoralities in the face of the community, and I have heard them defy the judgment day and scoff at the idea of any future consequence of their sin, but when they came to die they shrieked until you could hear them for nearly two blocks, and in the summer night the neighbors got up to put the windows down because they could not endure the horror.

I would not want to see a rail train with 500 Christian people on board go down through a drawbridge into a watery grave; I would not want to see 500 Christian people go into such disaster, but I tell you plainly that I could more easily see that than I could for any protracted time stand and see an infidel die, though his pillow were of cider down and under a canopy of vermillion. I have never been able to brace up my nerves for such a spectacle. There is something at such a time so indescribable in the countenance. I just looked in upon it a minute or two, but the clutch of his fist was so diabolic and the strength of his voice was so unnatural I could not endure it. "There is no hell, there is no hell, there is no hell!" the man had said for 60 years, but that night when I looked in the dying room of my infidel neighbor there was something on his countenance which seemed to say: "There is, there is, there is, there is!" The mightiest restraints to-day against theft, against immorality, against libertinism, against crime of all sorts—the mightiest restraints are the retributions of eternity. Men know that they can escape the law, but down in the offenders' soul there is the realization of the fact that they cannot escape God. He stands at the end of the road of profligacy, and He will not clear the guilty. Take all idea of retribution and punishment out of the hearts and minds of men, and it would not be long before our cities would become Sodoms. The only restraints against the evil passions of the world to-day are Bible restraints.

Suppose now these generals of atheism and infidelity got the victory, and suppose they marshaled a great army made up of the majority of the world. They are in companies, in regiments, in brigades—the whole army. Forward, march, ye hosts of infidels and atheists, banners flying before, banners flying behind, banners inscribed with the words: "No God! No Christ! No Punishment! No Restraints! Down with the Bible! Do as You Please!" The sun turned into darkness!

Forward, march, ye great army of infidels and atheists! And first of all you will attack the churches. Away with those houses of worship. They have been standing there so long deluding the people with consolation in their bereavements and sorrows. All those churches ought to be extirpated, they have done so much to relieve the lost and bring home the wandering, and they have so long held up the idea of eternal rest after the paroxysm of this life is over. Turn the St. Peters and St. Pauls and the temples and tabernacles into clubhouses. Away with those chuches!

Forward, march, ye great army of infidels and atheists, and next of all they scatter the Sabbath schools filled with bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked little ones who are singing songs on Sunday afternoon and getting instruction when they ought to be on the street corners playing marbles or swearing on the commons. Away with them! Forward, march, ye great army of infidels and atheists, and next of all they will attack Christian asylums, the institutions supported by Christian philanthropies. Never mind the blind eyes and the deaf ears and the crippled limbs and the darkened intellects. Let paralyzed old age pick up its own food and orphans fight their own way and the half reformed go back to their evil habits. Forward, march, ye great army of infidels and atheists, and with your battleaxes hew down the cross and split up the manger of Bethlehem.

On, ye great army of infidels and atheists, and now they come to the graveyards and the cemeteries of the earth. Pull down the sculpture above Greenwood's gate, for it means the Resurrection. Tear away at the entrance of Laurel Hill the figure of Old Mortality and the chisel. On, ye great army of infidels and atheists, into the graveyards and cemeteries, and where you see "Asleep in Jesus" cut it away, and where you find a marble story of Heaven blast it, and where you find over a little child's grave "Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me" substitute the words "delusion" and "sham," and where you find an angel in marble strike off the wings, and when you come to a family vault chisel on the door: "Dead once, dead forever."

But on, ye great army of infidels and atheists, on! They will attempt to scale Heaven. There are heights to be taken. Pile hill on hill and Pelion upon Ossa, and then they hoist the ladders against the walls of Heaven. On and on until they blow up the foundations of jasper and the gates of pearl. They charge up the steep. Now they aim for the throne of Him who liveth forever and ever. They would take down from their high place the Father, the Son, the Holy Ghost. "Down with them!" they say, "Down with them from the throne!" they say. "Down forever! Down out of sight! He is not God. He has no right to sit there. Down with Him! Down with Christ!"

A world without a head, a universe without a king. Orphan constellations. Fatherless galaxies. Anarchy supreme. A dethroned Jehovah. An assassinated God. Patricide, regicide, deicide. That is what they mean. That is what they will have if they can. I say, if they can. Civilization hurled back into semibarbarism and semibarbarism driven back into Hottentot savagery. The wheel of progress turned the other way and turned toward the dark ages. The clock of the centuries put back 2,000 years. Go back, you Sandwich islands, from your schools and from your colleges and from your reformed condition to what you were in 1820, when the missionaries first came. Call home the 500 missionaries from India and overthrow their 2,000 schools, where they are trying to educate the heathen, and scatter the 140,000 little children that they have gathered out of barbarism into civilization. Obliterate all the work of Dr. Duff in India, of David Abeel in China, of Dr. King in Greece, of Judson in Burma, of David Brainerd amid the American aborigines, and send home the 3,000 missionaries of the cross who are toiling in foreign lands, toiling for Christ's sake, toiling themselves into the grave. Tell these 3,000 men of God that they are of no use. Send home the medical missionaries who are doctoring the bodies as well as the souls of the dying nations. Go home, London Missionary society. Go home, American board of foreign missions. Go home, ye Moravians and relinquish back into darkness and squalor and death the nations whom ye have begun to lift.

Oh, my friends, there has never been such a nefarious plot on earth as that which infidelity and atheism have planned. We were shocked a few years ago because of the attempt to blow up the parliament houses in London, but if infidelity and atheism succeed in their attempt they will dynamite a world. Let them have their full way, and this world will be a habitation of three rooms—a habitation with just three rooms, the one a madhouse, another a lazaretto, the other a pendemonium. These infidel bands of music have only just begun their concert—yea, they have only been stringing up their instruments. I to-day put before you their whole programme from beginning unto close. In the theater the tragedy comes first and the farce afterward, but in this infidel drama of death the farce comes first and the tragedy afterward. And in the former atheists and infidels laugh and mock, but in the latter God himself will laugh and mock. He says so. "I will laugh at their calamity and mock when their fear cometh."

From such a chasm of individual, national, worldwide ruin, stand back. Oh, young men, stand back from that chasm! You see the practical drift of my sermon. I want you to know where that road leads. Stand back from that chasm of ruin. The time is going to come (you and I may not live to see it, but it will come; just as certainly as there is a God it will come) when the infidels and the atheists who openly and out and out and above board preach and practice infidelity and atheism will be considered as criminals against society, as they are now criminals against God. Society will push out the leper, and the wretch with soul gangrened and ichorous and vermin covered and rotting apart with his beastiality will be left to die in the ditch and be denied decent burial, and men will come with spades and cover up the carcass where it falls, that it poison not the air, and the only text in all the Bible appropriate for the funeral sermon will be Jeremiah 22:19: "He shall be buried with the burial of an ass."

A thousand voices come up to me this hour, saying: "Do you really think infidelity will succeed? Has Christianity received its deathblow? and will the Bible become obsolete?" Yes, when the smoke of the city chimney arrests and destroys the noonday sun. Josephus says about the time of the destruction of Jerusalem the sun was turned into darkness, but only the clouds rolled between the sun and the earth. The sun went right on. It is the same sun, the same luminary, as when at the beginning it shot out like an electric spark from God's finger, and to-day it is warming the nations, and to-day it is gilding the seas, and to-day it is filling the earth with its light. The same old sun, not at all worn out, though its light steps 190,000,000 miles a second, though its pulsations are 450,000,000,000,000 undulations in a second. The same sun with beautiful white light made up of the violet, and the indigo, and the blue, and the green, and the red, and the yellow, and the orange—the seven beautiful colors, now just as when the solar spectrum first divided them.

At the beginning God said: "Let there be light," and light was, and light is, and light shall be. So Christianity is rolling on, and it is going to warm all nations, and all nations are to bask in its light. Men may shut the window blinds so they cannot see it, or they may smoke the pipe of speculation until they are shadowed under their own vaporing, but the Lord God is the sun! This white light of the Gospel made up of all the beautiful colors of earth and Heaven—violet plucked from amid the spring grass, and the indigo of the southern jungles, and the blue of the skies, and the green of the foliage, and the yellow of the autumnal woods, and the orange of the southern groves, and the red of the sunsets. All the beauties of earth and Heaven brought out by this spiritual spectrum. Great Britain is going to take all Europe for God. The United States are going to take America for God. Both of them together will take all Asia for God. All three of them will take Africa for God. "Who art thou, O, great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain." "The mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." Hallelujah, amen!

PRAISES AMERICAN BENCH.

Lord Russell, Chief Justice of England, Gives Much Credit to Bar of the United States.

Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, and Baron Russell, of Killowen, lord chief justice of England, were the principal guests the other evening at the banquet of the Hardwicke society in London.

Lord Russell, toasting "The American Bench and Bar," devoted his speech to the merits and demerits of the American judicial system, remarking that he had always wondered "how the bad system of choosing judges could have produced such a long line of distinguished men." He paid a high tribute to the United States supreme court, and coupled the toast with the name of Mr. Choate, whom he characterized as "the latest of the notable men, mostly lawyers, the United States has sent us, who have striven worthily and successfully to maintain the high traditions of their profession."

Mr. Choate said that justice was administered in the United States to the satisfaction of the people, while litigation was much cheaper there than in England and people who had grievances were, therefore, encouraged to seek their remedies in the courts. On both sides of the Atlantic, he remarked, lawyers seemed to be inspired with the same sentiments.

He Was a Real Boy.

Lady (who is about to move, to neighbor's little boy)—And what will you do when I go away, Sammy, and leave no one in the house?

Sammy—Break all the windows.—Harlem Life.

ALCOHOLIC SOMNAMBULISM.

Peculiar Effect on Some People of Indulgence in Intoxicating Liquors.

Dr. Francotte, of Liege, has published a carefully prepared paper, having special reference to the medico-legal relations of the somnambulism which is met with as a result of alcoholism. Somnambulism, regarded as the condition in which, during loss of consciousness, coordinated actions are carried out, of which there is no recollection afterward, is met with not only in hysteria, epilepsy, and the hypnotic state, but also as a result of alcoholic indulgence. The author relates the following case of a man who was arrested for disorderly conduct in a public place. He could not be induced to answer questions or even to speak, and appeared to be quite demented. There was no sign of intoxication, but next morning at the medical examination, he confessed that at a place far distant from that at which he had been arrested, he had imbibed a large quantity of alcohol. He had completely lost recollection of what had occurred during the next 48 hours. He confessed to other excesses in alcohol, and there was marked tremor of the hands and of the tongue. A sister had been the subject of mental disease. The author, after citing several examples, concludes that there is a species of alcoholic somnambulism in which the patient behaves to all appearance in a normal way, but without consciousness, or at least without having any recollection of what he has done. In reality, however, during such a time certain slight peculiarities of conduct are present which may easily escape the observer. The condition manifests itself only in degenerate individuals, or at least in those who have inherited some psychic weakness, and as it is one which implies the absence of responsibility, unless it is intentionally induced, it is of great medico-legal importance.—Neurologisches Centralblatt.

THE ADVOCATE'S EPIGRAMS.

Never drink, never drunk.

Swim in sin, sink in sorrow.

Duties are ours, events are God's.

There is no evil without a remedy.

Two glasses of beer are two too many.

Drink is the rool, drunkenness the fruit.

If America sinks, 'twill be through drink.

Look before you leap, the ditch may be deep.

Beer is never as flat as those who drink it.

A drunken night makes a cloudy morning.

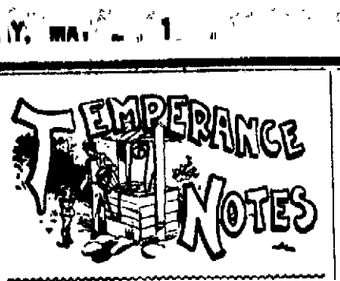
Saloons are toll-gates on the way to perdition.

What soberness conceals drunkenness reveals.

Wine smiles in the cup, but stings in the conscience.

Often drunk, never sober, falls like leaves in October.

We hear much said about the necessity of a revision of the creeds of Christianity. The revision of the standards of life is much more important, and will give better results



ADAM'S ALE.

A Farmer's Example and Advice to a Young Man Who Used the Devil's Brew.

It was a very warm day when Father Welden began plowing the south meadow, where the grass had grown rank. His forehead became moist and his throat dry, as he followed the plow across the field. Over in the corner where the bushes cast a shade he had placed a jug full of a drink that never failed him when thirsty. He drank from it several times during the day. On the other side of the fence a young man was lying on the ground in the shade. He had been asleep. His eyes were red; he looked wretched. He was thirsty. He awoke just as Farmer Welden left his horses and went over to the corner near where he was lying. He saw him lift his jug to his lips and take from it long draughts. It made the young man feel still more thirsty to see the farmer enjoy his drink. He jumped up quickly and shouted:

"Hallo! What have you got there to drink?"

The farmer turned quickly, meeting the eyes of the young man eagerly fixed upon him and his jug. He felt sure, however, that the drink that satisfied

IT IS ONLY PURE ADAM'S ALE.

him would not satisfy the younger man. He beamed upon his visitor a kindly smile as he replied:

"Oh! it is nothing that will hurt man or beast, I assure you, if it is in a jug. It is only pure Adam's ale, brewed this morning under the elms you see over yonder. Will you have a pull?"

Then he rested the jug upon the fence, and the young man drank as if he was burning with thirst. When he had finished the farmer said to him:

"You'd better drink more of this kind of ale young man, and less of 'tother, hadn't you?"

"Yes, sir, I had," was his reply. "I wish with all my heart that I had never tasted anything stronger."

"Well, then, young man, take an old man's advice, and stop at once. I can drink as much as I please of my Adam's ale and feel none the worse for it. Instead, it freshens me up, and makes me strong and steady for work. I reckon you cannot say the same of yours."

"No, sir, I cannot. I am wretched this morning."

"Yes, I see you are."

After a few more kind words and good advice, which were listened to because given so kindly, the older man swung down the jug into the shade, gathered up the reins and said to his horses:

"Come, lads, get up! Go along there, Bill! What are you about there, Doll, old girl? We must be after them thistles lively."

His advice is just as good for us as it was for the young man. Adam's ale is the safest drink, the best drink for everyone. Why is it called "Adam's ale?" Because it was the drink God supplied for Adam in the Garden of Eden.—National Advocate.

AMERICAN REFUSES A DRINK.

Incident on Board a Steamer Which Illustrates Danger of Putting Temptation in Another's Way.

A man who lately came over from America told the writer that on board the steamer one of the passengers went up to another in the smoking-room and asked him to have a drink with him. The man thus invited continued reading a newspaper and made no reply. The other man again asked him to drink with him. No answer again. A third invitation was then given in these words:

"Sir, I have asked you in as friendly a way as possible to drink with me, and each time you went on with your reading, and had not the civility to answer me. Now I ask you for the third time if you will drink wine, whisky, or anything else with me?"

The man then put aside his paper and answered quietly: "Do you see that glass, sir? Well, if I were to take even a quarter of it, I could not leave off until I had drank all the liquor on board. This is why I would not drink with you."

All present admired the man's self-control and learned a striking lesson on the danger of putting temptation in a brother's way.—The Quiver.

An Old Pledge.

A correspondent of the National Magazine sends it the following pledge taken from an old scrap book:

Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits, and drink, is not only needless, but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction, that should the people of the United States, and especially the young men, discountenance the use of it, they would not only promote their personal benefit, but the good of our country and the world.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON,
ANDREW JACKSON,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Saloonkeepers Barred.

A saloonkeeper in Wisconsin belonging to the Modern Woodmen has objected to being expelled from that order by the new rule which forbids the receiving or continuing as a member a liquor seller. As he was a member before the new rule was adopted, he appealed to the courts. The supreme court has decided against him, declaring the rule constitutional.

Deaths from Drink.

In a recent lecture delivered at Liverpool Dr. William Carter pointed out that the deaths directly attributed to intemperance in 1896 were 91 per 1,000,000 among male and 32 per 1,000,000 among females; that the rate is constantly increasing, and that the deaths are increasing among women far more rapidly and in a far greater ratio than among men.

DANGERS OF ALCOHOL.

What a French Physician Has to Say About This Poisonous Drink.

At the meeting of the Paris Hospitals' Medical society, says the London Lancet, M. Legendre, alarmed by the ever-increasing amount of drunkenness, asked if it would not be possible to withstand this by means of meetings, insistence on the dangers of alcohol, and by what he considered an even better method, that of getting up for the instruction of patients lantern shows with exhibitions of anatomic preparations to show the dangers of alcohol. M. Legendre has had printed for the use of all his patients a little leaflet, the text of which runs as follows:

"Most of the diseases treated in the hospitals arise from alcoholic drinks that is to say, they are either caused or aggravated by the abuse of alcohol. All alcoholic drinks are dangerous, and the most harmful are those which contain aromatics in addition to alcohol—as, for instance, absinthe and the so-called aperients, called ainers.

"Alcoholic drinks are more dangerous when taken on an empty stomach or between meals. A man necessarily becomes an alcoholic i. e., slowly poisoned by alcohol- even if he never gets drunk, when every day he drinks alcohol in the form of liquor or too much wine, more than one liter per diem.

"Alcohol is a poison, the habitual use of which destroys more or less quickly, but none the less certainly, all the organs most necessary to life—the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the blood vessels, the heart and the brain. Alcohol excites man, but does not strengthen him. It is no substitute for food, but takes away the taste for it. Those who often drink alcohol or too much wine (more than one litre a day) are much more liable to illness, and when ill are much worse, for the disease is often complicated with fatal delirium.

"Alcohol is a frequent cause of consumption by its power of weakening the lungs. Every year we see patients who attend the hospitals for alcoholism come back some months later suffering from consumption. Fathers and mothers who drink often have children who are deformed or idiots or who die from fits."

An Old Man's Testimony.

Mr. George Dixon, a venerable member of the Society of Friends, writing at the age of 86, says: On inquiry I find I have not a comrade left who used a glass or a pipe in his boyhood; and here let me say that I believe I should not have been living to give this account had I not been an abstainer, not only from all intoxicating drinks but from the use of tobacco in all its forms—the curse of civilization, the destroyer of youthful life, and the shortener of the days of manhood; rendering the body susceptible to infectious and contagious diseases, and lessening the power to rally when attacked. During my long life I have been exposed to a variety of climates and situations, both by sea and land, from Newfoundland to the Isthmus of Panama, only ten degrees from the equator, and I fully believe that, under God's blessing, I have kept my health by careful living and good moral habits, endeavoring by precept and example to keep young people from using the pipe, cigar or cheap cigarette that is often seen in the mouths of ragged and barefooted children in our streets.—Christian Budget.

New Law in Germany.

The sixth paragraph of the new code, which will come into operation in Germany in 1900, enacts compulsory treatment of habitual drunkards, involving their being placed under a curator, who will be empowered to put the invalid anywhere for treatment until discharged from curatorship by the court. The exact description is: "He who, in consequence of inebriety, cannot provide for his affairs, or brings himself or his family into the danger of need or endangers the safety of others." This measure was first advocated in 1863 at a meeting at Hanover.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1899.

1898 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Things can get no worse. Since the war everything has a tendency to going up. A great many goods are low, and they can not go any lower, such as Teas, Coffees and Sugar.

Coffee Is Down 3c per Pound---This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you are buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customer and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb.
Bonito in Packages, 10c lb.
Lovering in packages, 12c lb.
Rich Mocha, green, 25c lb. roasted, 30c lb.
Green Rio, Very Best, 10c lb.
Good Rio, Green, 8c lb.
Old Government Java, 25c lb.
Roasted Java, 30c lb.

Sugars Down 1-2c Per Pound.

Extra Yellow C, 4½c
Coffee A, 5c
Fine Granulated 5½c
Cut Loaf, 5½c
Best Powdered, 6c.

Teas.

The Tea market in all grades has been advanced 10c lb. on account of the War tax, fortunately we had a large supply before the advance came and continue to sell to our customers at old prices.

Our motto in dealing in Teas like other goods, is to buy large quantities from Importers and sell direct to customers, thus by saving the jobber's profit of 10c to 20c lb. This is the success of our Tea trade. Quick sales and small profits.

Young Hyson good, 30c
Young Hyson, extra good, 35c
Very best Young Hyson, 50c
Japan Tea, 35c, and best, 50c lb
Gunpowder, good, 35c lb., best 50c lb
Imperial best 50c
Best English Breakfast, 50c lb
Be I Oolong Tea 50c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California.

Tomatoes and Corn had a very large crop last year, and the prices are very low.

Tomatoes, 8c
Corn, 7c
Egyptian Brand Corn, 10c
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches, 9c
Early June Peas, 9c
Baltimore Table Peaches, 15c
California Green Gages, 14c
California Egg Plums, 14c
California Apricots 16c
California Peaches, 18c
California White Cherries, 20c.

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 9c
California Raisins, extra, 7c
California Apricots 20c
California Prunes, 6c and 10c
California Peaches, 14c
Evaporated Apples, 11c
Domestic Apples, 8c
Pitted Cherries, 14c
No. 1 Raspberries, 17c
Best Blackberries, 8c
Zante Currants 7c

Fish.

Family White Fish ¼ bbl., $1.60
Fancy White fish kit, 50c
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.00
Mackerel kit, $1.25
Labrador Herring, 2c each
Best Mackerel, kit, $2.10
Scotch Herring, keg, $1.10
Holland Herring, keg, 80c
Best Georgia Bank Cod Fish, whole, 7c
Summer Cured Cod Fish, brick, 5c

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c
Lyndon Maple Syrup in bottles, 30c
Golden Drips, per gallon, 25c
New Orleans Molasses, gal., 15c
Best New Orleans gal., 37c
No. 1 Sorghum, gal., 35c.

Oils -Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon
Fish Oil, 60c gallon
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon
Machine Oil, bright, 25c gallon
Linseed Oil, boiled, 90c gallon
Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon
Lard Oil, No. 1, 60c gallon

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure Stick, per lb, 9c
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb
French Mottoes 12c lb
Gum Drops, 5c lb
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Bon Bon Fruit, 25c lb
Cinnamon Drops, 40c lb
Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb

This is the lowest candies have ever been sold at in the history of the trade.

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 30c
Fine Cut, extra, 40c
Fine Cut, best, 75c
Villa France, 35c per box
Artistic Cigars, 60c per box
Empire, $1.20 per box
Plug, Battle Ax, pound, 35c
Plug, Horse Shoe, pound 45c
Plug, J. T., best, pound 50c
Smoking Tobacco, pound 20c
Sweet Cinnamon, pound 25c
Mail Pouch, per package, 9c

Wines and Liquors for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.

Kelley Island and Catawba, 70c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 80c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 80c gallon
German Kuemmel, $4.00 gallon
German Kuemmel, bottles, 60c
California Angelica, 80c gallon
California Muscatel, 80c gallon
Wines in bottles, 25c and 30c bottle
Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon
Whiskies, old, $1.40 and $2.50 gallon

Carpets, Matting, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 10c each
Window Shades, extra, 20c each
Window Shades, best, 25c each
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c
Rag Carpet, fancy, per yard, 35c
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 35c
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 50c
Linoleum, good, 85c yard
Linoleum, best, $1.40 yard
Floor Oil Cloth, good, 20c yard
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 30c yard
Ingrain Carpets, good, 25c yard
Ingrain Carpets, best, 40c yard
Extra Supers, per yard 50c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades—we beat all others. You can save at least 20 per cent. on the dollar at the Fruit House.

White Fruit House.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

SHOWERS TONIGHT AND SUNDAY; EASTERLY WINDS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel

GET READY TO LAUGH.

M. Quad will surely appear in The Sentinel in a short time. Watch for it and get your mouth ready to laugh.

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PAGES 1--7] FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IS FAKING AGAIN.

AGUINALDO TRIES THE OLD GAME OVER.

ASKING FOR AN ARMISTICE.

HIS COMMISSIONERS REACH MANILA.

PAY A VISIT TO THE OREGON.

INCIDENTS OF THE TAKING OF SAN LUIS.

Manila, May 20.—10 a. m.—Gen. Gregorio Del Pilar, commander of the insurgent forces in front of General Lawton's division; Lieutenant Colonel Alberto B. Barreto, judge advocate; Major Zenetta, of Aguinaldo's staff, and Senor Gracieganaga, a former member of the Filipino cabinet, the commissioners appointed to co-operate with Senores Florento Torres, Pablo Campo and Theodore Zance, of Manila, for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace with the American commissioners, reached Manila by special train from Malolos at 8:15 this morning.

The party was met by Lieutenant Colonel Barry, adjutant general, and conducted from the train in the launch Capitol and taken to the palace at Galecanan and after breakfast were driven through the city to the Ayuntamiente.

The party was closeted with General Otis for more than an hour, but the interview was decidedly unsatisfactory, the commission having nothing definite to propose and being unempowered to negotiate terms.

The commissioners brought a communication direct from Aguinaldo asking for an armistice pending the decision of the Filipino congress as to what policy should be adopted. As before, General Otis refused to entertain the proposition.

The commissioners, after leaving the city hall, accepted an invitation to visit the Oregon and the other vessels of the American fleet in the bay; and they were also granted permission to see their families before returning.

THE TAKING OF SAN LUIS.

Manila, May 20.—7:50 a. m.—Colonel Kobbe's expedition up the Rio Grande met with no resistance except at the outskirts of San Luis, where several hundred Filipinos were entrenched on the banks of the stream. The rebels retreated beyond Candaba, and the gunboats steamed ahead, all the way training their gattling guns upon the banks and dropping shells wherever uniforms appeared on the shore. The gunboats dispersed the insurgents before San Luis. After they had passed, sharpshooters from trees across the river, a hundred yards distant, harassed the Seventeenth infantry, which was marching by fours along the narrow wooded road, from which the troops were unable to see the enemy.

The members of one battalion lay on their faces in the road for a quarter of an hour trying to locate the riflemen and return their fire. Two Americans were wounded. The road wound close to the stream and was thickly settled. It was a picturesque march. Many groups of hundreds of natives were clustered under the trees on the opposite bank, displaying white skirts, towels, sheets or anything white on poles.

Some shouted to the American soldiers, but most of them maintained a sullen silence.

An old man, in a carriage, met the troops two miles outside of town. He said:

"I have lived in England and I have told the people that the Americans are like the English and that they need not be afraid."

Captain Grant, in command of the gunboats, landed before the troops arrived and met with a "Porto Rican" welcome. The natives, who had assembled on the shore, crowded about the Americans with fulsome expressions of friendship, apparently half afraid that they would be massacred.

Captain Grant finally distributed the men from the gunboat Laguna de Bay to guard the town; and the natives sent a messenger to tell the people who had taken refuge in the swamps to return. Hundreds of the natives thereupon returned, a man with an improvised flag of truce flying from a bamboo pole preceding each party.

A Capuchin priest, one of the few whom the Filipinos had not imprisoned, was found at Candaba. He said it was useless to try to convince the natives that the Americans had not come to oppress them, as they believed their leaders, who had strongly impressed this belief upon them and who have told stories of massacres, rapes and Filipino victories. The walls of the town were placarded with reports of the slaughter of Americans, hundreds of whom were said to have been taken prisoners. As soon as Major Kobbe reached San Luis the natives raided the insurgents' rice stores. All day a stream of half-naked people emerged from the storehouse, in the manner of ants, rushing to their homes with bags of rice on their heads.

On Thursday night a body of rebels returned to San Luis and burned part of the town. Lieutenant Cunningham, with a signal corps party, engaged in running a telegraph line, was camped near the place. Major Kobbe sent the army gunboat Cavadonga there and found the party today in the town.

That river, since Major Kobbe started, has been the highway for the exodus of the natives and today there is a continuous procession of thatched cascoes, with white flags, drifting down the river containing whole families, of twenty to thirty persons, with their household goods and animals on board. Thousands of these boats has passed the army gun boats.

The Nebraska regiment marched from San Fernando to Calumpit today for a thirty days' rest. The regiment numbers about three hundred weather-beaten veterans. Two of the companies are mere squads and their battered canteens and shiny clothes show unmistakable marks of rough campaigning.

But the soldiers are happy. Several of them dropped by the way from the heat, but when they boarded the special train at Calumpit, bound for Manila, they yelled like school boys and the other troops went to their stations and cheered heartily.

WILL BE MORE COMPETITION.

BIDDERS WILL BE PLENTY FOR STREET WORK.

The Standard Trinidad Company Has Not Been Barred From the Specifications.

City Engineer Randall tells The Sentinel that he will have ready for action next Thursday evening resolutions for the paving of Fourth street, Baker street, Madison street, Dock street, Walton avenue from Maumee to Wayne and Wayne street from Calhoun to Clinton.

There will be more competition for the work at the next bidding. The board of works has lifted the bar from the Standard Trinidad asphalt and F. E. Cole will be permitted to bid and it is understood that the Metropolitan Brick company will have some strong competition from the Nelsonville Brick company. Prices may not be any lower, but it is certain there will be more bids. The asphalt block people will submit bids and it is stated that a change in the sentiment of some property owners on Lewis street may result in asphalt block being used on that street.

The bids for the pavement on Lewis street will be received and opened on June 8.

The owners of property on the east side of Fairfield avenue from Pontiac street to Creighton avenue will build a cement sidewalk, five feet wide.

The board of works daily expect the Nickel Plate officers to return the plans for the big intercepting sewer.

CITY IN DARKNESS.

Last evening between the hours of 7:35 and 7:55 the city was in complete darkness owing to a break in one of the main Manila cables at the power station. Every residence and business house in the city was cut off and the arc lights on the street corners were also out. There are two of these cables at the power station that connected with the water wheels that run the dynamos and one snapped suddenly, winding several times around the big drums. It was necessary to shut down the machinery for a time in order to prevent more serious damage. Men were set to work immediately to unwind the rope and the machinery was started in twenty minutes after the break.

Irvin Ditton, a teacher near Arcola, has gone to Lagro to attend the funeral of his nephew, Clyde Barnes.

M'GIFFERT IS FIRM

DECLINES TO MODIFY HIS UTTERANCES.

NOR WILL HE WITHDRAW.

HIS LETTER TO ASSEMBLY IS READ.

COURTEOUSNESS APPLAUDED.

WILL DOUBTLESS BE TRIED FOR HERESY.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 20.—Dr. A. T. McGiffert, of the Union Theological seminary, by letter to the Presbyterian general assembly today refused to comply with its request of last year that he should modify his doctrinal matters in his "Christian Church in the Apostolic Age," or else withdraw from the church. Instead of modifying his views he declares that he is in accord with Presbyterian doctrine on all vital points and far from withdrawing, declares that he cannot withdraw.

The language of the letter was so courteous that many of the conservatives in the assembly joined the liberals in applauding it when the stated clerk had read it, not understanding that Dr. McGiffert had refused most courteously to do the bidding of the church.

The letter was a surprise. The committee on bills and overtures, Dr. Roberts, chairman, will pass upon the letter.

An influential member of the committee declares that the letter is exactly what it should not be except for its courtesy. But the spirit of the committee and the whole assembly is such that it is hard to say what will be done. There will be a careful consideration by the committee and a heated debate in the assembly, whatever the report.

Dr. George W. Birch, of New York, who instigated the proceedings against Dr. Briggs and tried to keep Dr. McGiffert out of the New York presbytery, will take up the cudgels against Dr. McGiffert. In the end the assembly will either re-assert its position of last year and let the matter drop or else recommend the New York presbytery to take up the question of expulsion of Dr. McGiffert, which means a heresy trial.

DR. M'GIFFERT'S LETTER.

Following is the text of Dr. McGiffert's letter to the assembly:

"New York, May 15, 1899.—To the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church: Dear Brethren—At the meeting of the general assembly held in May, 1898, action was taken in reference to a book entitled, "A History of Christianity in the Apostolic Age," of which I am the author, and was communicated to me by the stated clerk under date of September 22, 1898.

"Waiving at this time all questions of constitutional right and order, I have thought it proper to look upon that action in the light of friendly advice from Christian brethren, in which light, indeed, it would seem that it must have been looked upon by those who joined in it.

"Regarded thus, the action evidently requires no response from me, nor did the assembly intimate in any way that the response was either expected or desired. But it is my wish to be governed entirely by the spirit of Christian fraternity, and therefore I take this opportunity of informing the brethren gathered in the first general assembly since the action was taken, what I have felt my duty in view of the fraternal counsel offered me.

"The action of the assembly, as well as the overture from the presbytery of Pittsburg, upon which that action was based, make it evident that many of my positions, together with the spirit and purpose of my book as a whole, have been seriously misapprehended. Such misapprehension I sincerely regret, and I wish here emphatically to repudiate the false constructions that have been placed upon my book in many quarters. So far as my views are concerned, they have been and remain, as I believe, in accord with the faith of the Presbyterian church and of evangelical Christendom in all vital and essential matters, and I, therefore, cannot feel that it is my duty or even my right in justice to myself and to my brethren and to the church of our divine Lord and Master, in which I am an office-bearer, to withdraw from the ministry of the Presbyterian church.

"In taking this position, to which I am constrained by a profound sense of duty, I desire to say that I recognize gratefully the spirit of Christian kindness which animated those who joined in the action of the last assembly, and appreciate the devotion to the truth and the concern for the welfare of the church which prompted their action.

"I desire to say, also, that I yield to no one in devotion to the truth and in my concern for the welfare of the church.

"Praying for the blessings of God upon the church universal and especially upon that branch of it within which I was born and bred and whose interests I have most deeply at heart,

"I am respectfully and fraternally yours, A. C. McGiffert.

Most of the morning was devoted to a discussion of the report of the committee on ministerial relief presented yesterday. At present Presbyterians give only six and a half cents per capita annually for this purpose, which was shown to be far too little.

RAISE VIGOROUS OBJECTION.

BIG KICK ON A HIGH SCHOOL FOR ZANESVILLE.

Citizens of Lafayette Township Will Fight the Erection of a Union High School.

Some time ago an arrangement was reached for the erection of a commodious high school building by Lafayette township, of this county, and Union township, of Wells county, at Zanesville, which is located on the line between the two counties. It was the design to have the school a union affair to be attended by pupils of both counties, and notices have been posted notifying the public that the county commissioners will be petitioned at their June term of court for permission to proceed with the building.

The project has raised a vigorous objection among the citizens of Lafayette township, and a number of them were in the city yesterday and retained Attorney J. H. Aiken to fight the proposition. A remonstrance will be filed with the county commissioners setting forth nine reasons why the proposed union school should not be erected.

It is claimed in the remonstrance that the building will not be of public utility, that it will increase the indebtedness of the township without benefit of the residents thereof; that the location selected is not a proper one; that it should be located, if at all, in the center of the township; that the residents of said township almost to a man are opposed to said proposition; that the county commissioners have no jurisdiction in the matter and no authority to grant the petition; that the school will not be of public benefit, and that there are not now fifteen common school graduates of school age residing in Lafayette township.

The remonstrators say that a large majority of the citizens of Lafayete township are opposed to the building of the school, and it is claimed that the county commissioners have no authority in the matter, but that it must be passed upon by the new township advisory board. The matter will come up for hearing in commissioners' court June 5th, and some very nice legal questions are said to be involved.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

A lengthy petition, signed by seventy-eight residents of Spy Run avenue, was filed with the board of county commissioners yesterday, asking that the Concolidated Electric railway be required to keep the space occupied by its tracks in good condition. It is stated that the space between the tracks and for a distance of twelve inches on the outside of the rails, is from two to four inches above the surface of the street, making it almost impossible to cross the tracks in places. The board did not act on the petition, but it will receive attention later.

The board appointed the following ditch reviewers: Charles Girardot, Henry Busse and August Hartman, for the Mooney ditch, in Jackson township; George Grumeaux, Henry Busse and August Hartman for the Gerig ditch, in Maumee township; William Fio, Jasper Jones and Frank Eick, for the Dannenfelser ditch, in Jefferson and Adams townships.

The hearing on the Ballou ditch, in Perry township, was continued until June 9th.

The Bleke ditch, in St. Joe township, was established.

SLOT MACHINES.

Mayor Scherer and Superintendent Gorsline will not allow the slot machines to operate here. This afternoon the superintendent is visiting the places and ordering them out and any person who has one in operation Monday will be prosecuted.

PEACE CONGRESS.

ANOTHER VERY BRIEF SESSION HELD.

DE STAAL OUTLINES WORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS WERE IN SECRET.

FORMATION OF COMMITTEES.

THE CZAR SENDS HIS ROYAL GREETING.

The Hague, May 20.—The second sitting of the peace conference took place this morning and lasted thirty-five minutes.

The president of the conference, Baron De Staal, read the replies of the czar and Queen Wilhelmina to the telegrams sent to them by the conference Thursday. The president then addressed the delegates on the subject of the labors before them and it was decided not to publish the speech.

The president proposed the adoption of arrangements for the committees, which was agreed to without discussion. Baron De Staal further proposed that, although the principle of secrecy should be maintained, communications must be made through the press bureau, subject to the approval of the president. This was also adopted.

At the conclusion of the conference today M. De Staal, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at Washington and the head of the British delegation, and the United States ambassador at Berlin, Mr. Andrew D. White, head of the American delegation, with several of the other chief delegates, returned to The Hague for lunch.

But M. Bourgeois, former premier of France and head of the French delegation, and almost all the second and technical delegates, who form part of the committees, remained at the "House of the Woods" to draw up certain lists. They were occupied also with the organization of the committees.

The proceedings today passed off without any incident. Only the president spoke, the others manifesting their approbation by slight discreet murmurs. Several of the chief delegates are leaving The Hague for a few days, pending the preliminary work of the committees.

Baron De Staal, during the course of the day, received the following dispatch:

"The emperor begs you to be the interpreter to the conference of his sincere thanks and warmest wishes. My august master charges me to impress upon your excellency how much his majesty is touched by the telegram addressed to him.

"Muravieff."

LOCAL NEWS.

W. S. Gilbert is at home from a three months' trip in the interest of a South Bend firm.

Traveling men who are in the city were engaged in a game of base ball at the park this morning.

Supt. J. J. Wood went to Chicago this morning in the interest of the Fort Wayne Electric works.

Rev. Stock, who has been visiting friends in Missouri for the past few weeks, has returned home.

Passenger officials and trainmen report travel the heaviest it has been in any May of several years.

Miss Madge Williams, a teacher of music in the Bluffton schools, visited friends in the city yesterday.

Nickel Plate Brakemen P. M. Henderson and F. E. Todd, who were sick a few days, reported for duty yesterday.

The First Spiritualist's society services tomorrow in hall above Bloom's undertaking rooms. Lyceum at 10:30 a. m. Lecture at 7:45 p. m. F. D. Dunnakin in charge. The public is invited.

Miss Anna Downey, of Evanston, Ill., will be the guest of Rev. and Mrs. Cissell over the Sabbath. Miss Downey is the assistant national secretary of the W. C. T. U. She will occupy the pulpit at the Berry street M. E. church at both services tomorrow.

The Christian and Missionary alliance will hold services Monday evening at 7:30 at 273 West DeWald street, and Tuesday evening at 500 East Wayne street. These meetings are for special Bible study.

Miss Ada Chew, of Garrett, is in the city visiting friends.

The "Railroad Men's Time Book" for the year 1899 has just been issued. Fireman Franklin is the author. This book is intended for use in keeping records of trips and other data and covers a period of twelve months.

P. J. Milan has resigned as master mechanic of the Central railroad at Savannah and has been succeeded by J. L. Whitesett, who has been master mechanic at Columbus, Ga. W. E. Chester, who has been foreman of the shops at Columbus, Ga., succeeds Whitesett as master mechanic.

The Ladies' auxiliary to the B. of R. T. and their friends will be entertained at a coffee at the home of J. H. Foster, 19 Lavina street, Wednesday, May 24, from 3 to 8 p. m. Mrs. Foster will be assisted by Sisters Perry, House, Day and Clark. Ladies of the O. R. C., B. of L. E. and B. of L. F. are cordially invited.

THEY STUDIED OUR CHARTER.

TERRE HAUTE OFFICIALS ARE HERE FOR TWO DAYS.

Are Preparing to Work Under a Charter Similar to That of Fort Wayne.

Since Thursday afternoon Mayor Stegg, of Terre Haute, Clerk Hamilton and Messrs. Pat B. Walsa and S. C. Beach, members of the Terre Haute board of public works, have been in this city inquiring into the workings of the Fort Wayne city charter.

A Sentinel reporter talked to Mayor Stegg this morning, and he explained that he was here with the other officials to learn the mysteries of a charter like the one that now controls Fort Wayne. The last legislature gave to Terre Haute a charter patterned somewhat after those of Fort Wayne, Evansville and Indianapolis. This charter does not go into effect until July 1st, but Mayor Stegg appointed his board of works some time ago and they are now learning how to manage the affairs of their city when they get into office.

The quartet of officeholders arrived here Thursday and have been with the Fort Wayne city officials most of the two days since that time. They are apt scholars and already know enough about the workings of the Fort Wayne charter to manage Terre Haute without a slip. The members of the Terre Haute board of works will receive salaries of not less than $1,200 a year, and the mayor will get $2,000 to $2,500. Mayor Stegg and the majority members of his board are democrats. City Clerk Hamilton, however, is a republican, and a royal good fellow he is. He was elected by 700 plurality, while the plurality for Mayor Stegg on the other ticket was 600. The city clerk under the Terre Haute charter will act as comptroller until September, 1902, when the office of city treasurer will be abolished.

The council now consists of twenty members, but when the new charter becomes effective there will be only nine councilmen. The number of wards will be reduced from ten to six, and there will be one councilman from each ward and three at large.

The Terre Haute officials express themselves as highly pleased at the condition of affairs as they found them in Fort Wayne, and were amazed at this city's wonderful water works system. In Terre Haute it costs the city $31,000 a year for water, and the rates for consumers are two and three times as high as they are here. The water system there is owned by a private corporation.

The visitors left for their homes at 3:30 this afternoon.

POLICE COURT.

John Ford was arrested by Lieutenant Lapp and a charge of vagrancy put against him. Early this morning some one reported at the station that a stranger was traveling about the city purchasing small trinkets and paying for them with revenue stamps. The officers saw a stranger enter Collars' barber shop and Lieutenant Lapp went over and found that he had been shaved and was taking a bath, in payment for which he offered revenue stamps. The lieutenant took the stranger to the station and he was arraigned in police court on a charge of vagrancy. On his person were found more than $1 in money, a big portion of it in pennies. He had several revenue stamps, a silver watch and a revolver heavily loaded. He gave the name of John Ford, but wouldn't tell much about himself. The mayor sent him to jail for fifteen days on a charge of vagrancy.

Stephen Scott was convicted of carrying concealed weapons and went to jail for eleven days. He was arrested at Swinney park, and for three nights had been pursuing persons who visited the park.

IS SAILING HOME.

ADMIRAL DEWEY HAS LEFT MANILA.

NOW EN ROUTE TO HONG KONG

A HEARTY FAREWELL TO THE OLYMPIA.

THE BIG GUNS BOOM SALUTES.

A NOISY TIME IN THE HARBOR OF MANILA.

Washington, May 20.—Admiral Dewey cables the navy department that he had sailed with the Olympia from Manila to Hong Kong.

THE LEAVE TAKING.

Manila, May 20.—The cruiser Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, steamed out of here on her homeward journey to the United States at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

As she steamed away the Oregon, Baltimore and Concord fired an admiral's salute. At the first shot the band of the flagship's after deck played a lively air and her white-clad sailors crowded the decks and gave a tremendous cheer.

As the Olympia passed the Oregon the crew of that battleship gave nine cheers for the Olympians, who responded by throwing their caps so high that dozens of them were left bobbing in the wake of the cruiser. Then followed the noisiest half hour known in the harbor since the battle which linked its name with that of Dewey.

THE DEATHS.

KRESS.

The funeral services of George Kress wil be held Sunday at 2 o'clock from the residence, 10 Zollars avenue, and at 2:30 from Emanuel's Lutheran church.

MEYER.

Funeral services of Henry Meyer will be held Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock from the family residence, in Milan township, and at 3 o'clock from St. Peter's church, at Googlein.

WHITE.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James B. White, jr., died this morning at the family home, 566 East Wayne street, from exhaustion, at the age of one day.

BLANKS SENT TO TRUSTEES.

Auditor of State Hart yesterday sent to every township trustee in the state copies of the three blanks which trustees have to fill under the new law requiring the keeping of a financial record of the township. The record consists of three parts: A record of receipts, a record of disbursements and a record of balances. The blanks sent out are merely forms and the trustees may order them any place.

WILL ARGUE THE LAW.

The time for oral argument in the fee and salary case has been extended by the supreme court to an hour and a quarter for each side. The argument will be made next Tuesday.

A SAVING IN FUEL.

Warden Hurley, of the Indiana prison, yesterday submitted to the governor plans for a new heating plant at the prison which it is claimed will save $10,000 annually for fuel at the prison. The warden says that during the cold weather last winter the fuel for the prison cost monthly $2,500.

CHICAGO CLOSING PRICES.

Chicago, May 20.—Wheat—May, 72¾c; July, 73½@73⅞c; Sept., 73½c.

Corn—May, 32⅝c; July, 33⅜c; Sept., 33⅞@34c.

Oats—May, 27c; July, 23¼@23⅜c; Sept., 20⅝c.

Pork—May, $8.10; July, $8.20; Sept., $8.35.

Lard—May, $5.05; July, $5.12½c; Sept., $5.25.

Ribs—May, $4.60; July, $4.70; Sept., $4.82½.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.05½; Sept., $1.02; May, $1.04; July, $1.03; Sept., 89½c.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis, of New York, arrived today for a visit with Fort Wayne friends.

Golden,

The Hatter.

--go to--

GOLDEN THE HATTER

--for your--

Up-to-Date Hats, Caps and Furnishing.

Opp. Fruit House, 96 Calhoun St.

Health is a priceless jewel. Everybody admits that. Yet the people who protect their gold by burglar alarms, and lock their diamonds in a steel vault, make not the least effort to protect the jewel they declare to be priceless. Some day they find the jewel is gone, stolen by thief Disease, and they are willing to give everything to get it back.

The quickest and surest way to the recovery of lost health, is by the use of that radical and rational remedy, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Diseases which originate in the stomach must be cured through the stomach. A host of chronic sufferers who had "doctored" for years for a diseased heart, liver or spleen, have at last used "Golden Medical Discovery" for the blood, stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition, and found a perfect cure of the hitherto incurable ailments. The most convincing argument for a trial of the "Golden Medical Discovery" is that it has cured so many people "given up" by the doctors.

There is no alcohol, cocaine, opium or other narcotic in "Golden Medical Discovery."

"I have long felt it my duty to acknowledge to you what your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription' have done for me," writes Miss Alice Hampton, of 199 East 4th St., Lexington, Ky. "I had intermittent fever (or fever and ague) one year before taking your medicines, and was *pronounced incurable*. Had a very bad cough. My arms and shoulders would ache and sometimes I would feel so much I thought I was dying. I had also a bad case of womb trouble from which I suffered great pain. Had it not been for Dr. Pierce's medicines I know I would have been in my grave. I have taken three bottles of each of your medicines."

For stomach, bowels and liver, when disordered, use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

A TRADE GETTER.

We have lost trade by being out of Ramon's Liver Pills and Tonic Pellets. We can seldom ever induce a customer to take any other as a substitute for them when they have once tried Ramon's.—Justice & Fletcher, Crossville, Ala. For sale by Gross & Pellens, 94 Calhoun street. 18-tf

MAKE PERFECT MEN

DO NOT DESPAIR! Do not Suffer Longer! The joys and ambitions of life can be restored to you. The very worst cases of Nervous Debility are absolutely cured by PERFECTO TABLETS. Give prompt relief to insomnia, failing memory and the waste and drain of vital powers, incurred by indiscretions or excesses of early years. Impart vigor and potency to every function. Brace up the system. Give bloom to the cheeks and lustre to the eyes of young or old. One 50c box renews vital energy. 6 boxes at $2.50 a complete guaranteed cure or money refunded. Can be carried in vest pocket. Sold everywhere, or mailed in plain wrapper on receipt of price by THE PERFECTO CO., Caxton Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Sold in Fort Wayne, Ind., by Dreier & Bro., 10 Calhoun St., and H. W. Mordhurst, 74 Calhoun St.

Your Choice for

10 CENTS.

A can of either of your favorites—

Van Camp's CONCENTRATED SOUP

Mock Turtle, Vegetable, Tomato, Bouillon, Chicken or Ox Tail.

All cooked, ready to dilute and heat. Each can makes a quart of luscious soup. Try it.

Sold by most all dealers. Put up only by

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SUMMER LAW SCHOOL,
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

30th Summer Term, July 1 to Sept. 1, 1899. In mountainous and non-malarial section of Virginia. These courses have proved peculiarly profitable to beginners; to candidates for admission to the bar and to practitioners who have lacked systematic instruction or need review. For catalogue, address R. C. MINOR, Sec'y, Charlottesville, Va.

WON IN A WALK.

FORT WAYNE DEFEATS THE NAILERS.

WAS AN OLD-FASHIONED GAME

PITCHERS WERE WILD AND ERRORS PLENTY.

WELLS' WILD EXHIBITION.

OTHER GAMES IN THE INTER-STATE LEAGUE.

INTERSTATE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Mansfield	11	5	.688
Toledo	13	7	.650
Youngstown	11	6	.647
New Castle	8	8	.500
Fort Wayne	9	10	.474
Grand Rapids	7	11	.389
Wheeling	6	11	.353
Dayton	4	11	.267

The Fort Waynes won yesterday's game in a walk and the crowd enjoyed the sight, too. It was one of those old-fashioned games that twenty years ago were seen only once a week on the commons. The twirlers were wild, the players made errors, there was plenty of base hits and the umpiring was very yellow.

It was a game, too, in which the home team was never headed, although in the fourth inning the visitors tied the score. In the next inning, however, the Fort Waynes pulled ahead and thereafter there was not any time when the visitors had a chance to win.

Whissen and Wells were opposing twirlers. The air was chilly and it affected the arms of both pitchers. Neither was sure in locating the plate and Wells gave the wildest exhibition of twirling seen at Exhibition park this season. In the nine innings he gave ten bases on balls and many of them resulted in scores. Whissen was wild, too, but generally after three balls were called he succeeded in inducing the batter to hit at an easy one and the result was that only three Nailers walked to first base.

Fort Wayne scored first in the second inning. Glasscock made a single and Kuehne walked. Holingsworth sacrificed and then Eddie Zinram sent the manager and third baseman over the rubber with a pretty single.

In the third inning Belden hit the second ball pitched on the nose and it alighted on the north side of the left field fence for a homer. In this inning the visitors scored two runs on Wells' single, Flood's error, Dobbs' sacrifice and Niles' three-bagger.

The Nailers scored again in the third, tying the score, on Kihm's single, which got past Letcher, a stolen base and Hunt's hit.

In the fifth Fort Wayne scored three runs on singles by Flood, Letcher and Glasscock, Miller's base on balls, Wells' error and a passed ball.

In the sixth the visitors came within one of tying the score.

Babb led off with a pretty single and Flood failed to stop Kihm's hot one. Hunt struck out. Wells' single scored Babb. Wells was thrown out by Whissen while he was trying to reach third on Lytle's short hit. Dobbs walked and then Niles sent Kihm home with a single. Belden threw Lytle out at the plate, although in the press box it did appear that the Wheeling manager was safe.

The Fort Waynes increased their lead in the eighth by scoring three runs on two bases on balls, Zinram's sacrifice, Belden's single and Letcher's long two-base hit.

In the ninth, just to show the Nailers how badly they could be beaten six Hoosiers crossed the rubber. For this half-dozen runs two singles, two doubles, a base on balls and errors by Niles and Babb were responsible.

After two men were out in the ninth Charley Babb hit the ball over right field fence for a home run. Score:

FORT WAYNE.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Flood, 2b.	4	2	2	3	6	2
Belden, lf.	5	2	3	0	1	0
Letcher, cf.	6	2	3	4	0	1
Miller, rf.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Gl'sscock, 1b.	5	2	3	13	0	0
Kuehne, 3b.	4	1	0	2	1	0
Holly, ss.	3	2	1	1	7	0
Zinram, c.	4	1	1	4	0	0
Whissen, p.	3	2	0	0	3	0
Totals	37	15	13	27	18	3

WHEELING.

	A.B.	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Lytle, rf.	5	1	0	1	0	0
Dobbs, cf.	1	0	1	4	0	0
Niles, 3b.	5	0	2	1	4	1
Durrett, lf.	5	0	2	3	0	0
Taylor, 2b.	5	0	0	2	0	0
Babb, ss.	5	2	2	3	2	2
Kihm, 1b.	5	2	2	11	0	0
Hunt, c.	4	0	2	2	4	0
Wells, p.	4	1	2	0	2	1
Totals	39	6	13	27	12	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Ft Wayne	0	2	1	0	3	0	0	3	6	—15
Wheeling	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	1	— 6

Earned runs—Fort Wayne, 4; Wheeling, 1.

Two-base hits—Letcher, 2; Hollingsworth, Dobbs, Niles, Durrett.

Home runs—Belden, Babb.

Sacrifice hits—Hollingsworth, Zinram, Dobbs.

Stolen bases—Kihm, Wells.

Left on bases—Fort Wayne, 7; Wheeling, 9.

First base on balls—Off Whissen, 3; off Wells, 10.

Struck out—By Whissen, 2; by Wells, 2.

Wild pitches—Whissen, 2; Wells, 1.

Passed ball—Hunt.

Double plays—Hollingsworth to Flood to Glasscock.

Umpire—Ebright.

Time—2:20.

Attendance—400.

OTHER INTER-STATE GAMES.

MANSFIELD, 4; DAYTON, 0.

Dayton, O., May 20.—

Mansfield	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	*	— 4
Dayton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 0

Batteries—Heiberger and Donahue; Miller and Belt. Hits—Dayton, 4; Mansfield, 7. Errors—Dayton, 3; Mansfield, 2.

G. RAPIDS, 7; NEW CASTLE, 2.

Grand Rapids, Mich., May 20.—

G. Rapids	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	3	— 7
N. Castle	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	— 2

Batteries—Eyler and Cote; Smith and Barclay. Hits—Grand Rapids, 10; New Castle, 6. Errors—New Castle, 3.

YOUNGSTOWN, 6; TOLEDO, 2.

Youngstown, O., May 20.—

Y'gstown	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	— 6
Toledo	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	— 2

Batteries—Roach and Donovan; Wiltse and Arthur. Hits—Youngstown, 8; Toledo, 8. Errors—Youngstown, 1; Toledo, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
St. Louis	20	7	.741
Brooklyn	20	8	.714
Chicago	18	9	.667
Cincinnati	15	9	.625
Philadelphia	17	10	.630
Boston	17	11	.607
Baltimore	14	13	.519
Louisville	10	17	.370
Pittsburg	10	17	.370
New York	9	16	.360
Washington	6	22	.214
Cleveland	3	20	.130

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore, 4; Chicago, 2.
St. Louis, 9; New York, 0.
Brooklyn, 7; Cincinati, 5.
Pittsburg, 11; Washington, 4.
Boston, 13; Louisville, 4.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Indianapolis	11	8	.579
St. Paul	11	8	.579
Milwaukee	12	9	.571
Minneapolis	11	9	.550
Buffalo	9	8	.529
Detroit	9	11	.450
Columbus	7	12	.368
Kansas City	7	12	.368

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Minneapolis, 1; Columbus, 0.
St. Paul, 9; Buffalo, 3.
Milwaukee, 7; Detroit, 4.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

"Chick" Stahl made his first home run of the season in the Boston-Louisville game yesterday. Besides the home run he made three singles.

Bill Kuehne did not make a hit in the game. This is the first game on the home grounds that Bill has not connected with the ball for at least one single.

McGraw's Orioles are playing as fast ball as any team in the country. They took the Chicagos into camp by a score of 4 to 2, the Chicagos failing to score until the ninth.

Toledo has done even worse than Fort Wayne away from home. Out of five games the Mud Hens won one and that after a very tight squeeze.

Carney for Youngstown and "Brownie" Foreman for Fort Wayne will probably be opposing twirlers tomorrow. The game will be called at 3 o'clock.

The winding room boys of the electric works have organized a base ball team with the following players: M. J. Archibold, manager; Hinkel, catcher; Johnson, pitcher; Pat Murphy, first base; Durfee, second base; Quinn, short stop; Toy, third base; Boyce, left field; Bucher, center field; Stover, right field; Horstman, mascot. The team challenges any shop team in the city, the office boys of the electric works preferred. Address all challenges to M. J. Archibold, winding room, electric works.

Subscribe for THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mrs. B. Tucker, of Cromwell, Ind., is visiting friends in the city.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Krueckenberg, of Holman street, today.

Mrs. Boughm was fined $1 and costs for peddling fruits and vegetables without a license.

Miss Blanche Van Tilberg will have as her guests over Sunday Misses Alice Collins, Minnie Wells and Ida Lausman, of Garrett.

Miss Knisely, of St. Joe, who has been undergoing treatment at the Hope hospital for the past two weeks, was able to return to her home this morning.

The attendance at the Barr street market today was the largest this year. A large number of farmers were on hand with produce and a good business was done.

A large class of children, about sixty in number, will take their first holy communion at St. Patrick's Catholic church tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock, and the special services will be very impressive.

The Utility Paper Mill company, which is composed of Fort Wayne gentlemen, completed the drilling of another well on their property at Hartford City yesterday, and struck salt water. They will now pipe gas a distance of about three miles.

While despondent last evening, George Stevens, a young man residing on West Main street, swallowed a dose of morphine and came near shuffling off this mortal coil. Physicians were hurriedly summoned and succeeded in counteracting the effects of the poison.

The ladies of the Plymouth Congregational church gave a birthday social in the church parlors last evening. Each guest gave a penny for each year of their life and the sum thus raised amounted to $52.43 which will be applied in liquidating the indebtedness of the church.

Hon. T. E. Ellison returned last evening from Caleveras county, California, where he has been the past two weeks in the interest of the Fort Wayne Gold Production company. The company owns extensive mining interests there, and Mr. Ellison says he found the titles to the property perfect and every prospect good.

Mrs. Milo H. Sechler entertained a number of friends at her home on South Calhoun street yesterday in honor of her birthday anniversary. Mrs. Sechler is a charming hostess, and musical selections by Mrs. Young and readings by Miss Doty contributed to the pleasure of the guests. A fine three-course dinner was served at 6 o'clock. The souvenirs were pretty cards upon which had been pressed a Florida vine.

GLOBE CHALLENGE SALE.

SPECIAL ADDITIONS FOR TOMORROW AND ALL NEXT WEEK.

Our 25 cent linen cuffs, 7 cents.

Our 15 cent linen collars at 6 cts. Not more than 6 sold to one party.

Our famous $12.00 Men's and Boys' Blue Serge Suits at $7.77.

Our $7.50 Men's Top Coats at $4.75.

Our $10.00 Men's Top Coats at $6.08.

Our $12.00 Men's Top Coats at $7.45.

Our $15.00 Men's Top Coats at $11.65.

Our $25.00 Men's Top Coats at $17.75.

Our 25 cts. cotton sweaters for men and boys, 15 cts.

Our 50 cts. cotton sweaters for men and boys, 33 cts.

Our $1.25 Wool Sweaters for men and boys, 82 cts.

Our $2.00 Wool Sweaters for men and boys, $1.29.

Our $3.00 Wool Sweaters for men and boys, $1.98.

Our $4.00 Wool Sweaters for men and boys, $2.69.

Our 75 cts. Bicycle Hose for men and boys, 42 cts.

Our Men's and Boys' 25c Crash Hats, 15c.

OUR CHILD'S WASH SUITS, SPECIAL 35 CENT VALUES, AT 19 CENTS.

OUR CHILD'S WASH SUITS, EXTRA 50 CENT VALUES, AT 39 CENTS.

OUR CHILD'S WASH SUITS, EXTRA 75 CENT VALUES, AT 45 CENTS.

Men's Blue and Gray Serge Summer Coats and Vests, splendid $4.00 values, at $2.95.

50 doz. Straw Hats, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 Straw Hats at 48c.

25 doz. Child's Straw Hats, 50c, 75c and $1.00 grades, 39 cents.

Child's Top Coat, $4.00 grade, at $2.95.

Child's Top Coats, $5.00 and $6.00 grades, at $3.95.

See our display "ad" for further cut prices and our grand challenge sale. GLOBE,

19-2t A. K. Hurst & Co.

YOUR dealer shows a FEW styles of Wall Paper, while you can take your choice out of HUNDREDS at same or LOWER prices, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

Doctors Coming --TO-- Fort Wayne.

A staff of eminent physicians and surgeons from the British Medical Institute have, at the urgent solicitation of a large number of our representative citizens, decided to establish a permanent branch of the institute in this city. Quarters have already been secured in the Fruit House block, rooms 6 and 7. The office will be open and ready to receive patients next Wednesday morning.

These eminent gentlemen have decided to give their services entirely free for three months (medicine excepted) to all invalids who call upon them for treatment between now and July 1st. These services consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations.

The object of pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted, and under no conditions will any charge whatever be made for any services rendered for three months, to all who call before July 1st. Therefore, the most humble in circumstances can avail themselves of the services of these eminent physicians.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made, and, if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so, and advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weakness, catarrh and catarrhal deafness, also ruptures and all diseases of the rectum are positively cured by their new treatment.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. No Sunday hours.

AT GLOBE CHALLENGE SALE.

Child's Blouse Vestee and double-breasted Suits at our ridiculous Low Challenge Prices are filling our Exclusive Boys' and Children's Parlor, as our styles are all exclusive and the prices lower than any firm will duplicate cheaper makes.

GLOBE, A. K. Hurst & Co.

EXCURSION TO CINCINNATI VIA G. R. & I. R. R. $1.50 TO CINCINNATI AND RETURN MAY 21. TRAIN LEAVES 12:40 A. M. RETURNING LEAVES CINCINNATI 8:35 P. M. 16-5t

Don't buy a wash suit for your little fellows until you see ours.
SAM, PETE & MAX.

YOUR dealer shows a FEW styles of Wall Paper, while you can take your choice out of HUNDREDS at same or LOWER prices, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

AL HAZZARD

Moves His Cigar Factory to Larger Quarters.

Owing to the increasing demand for his goods Al Hazzard has been compelled to move his National Cigar factory from the corner of Barr and Main streets to more commodious quarters at No. 45 East Main street, ground floor. Six years ago Mr. Hazzard commenced the manufacture of the National, 10c cigar, and Gold Seal, 5c cigar, with a force of two men, and today he is working a force of fifteen men and cannot keep up with the demand for these popular brands of cigars. The stock used by Mr. Hazzard is the best to be had in the market, and is carefully selected by himself. The smoker can obtain these National and Gold Seal cigars at all first-class dealers.

"Turkana," union made, 5c cigar, is good. Try it. 20-6t

EXCURSION TO CINCINNATI VIA G. R. & I. R. R. $1.50 TO CINCINNATI AND RETURN MAY 21. TRAIN LEAVES 12:40 A. M. RETURNING LEAVES CINCINNATI 8:35 P. M. 16-5t

CHILDREN'S WASH SUITS.

We have always been headquarters for wash suits. Our stock is now complete and ready for your inspection. We believe we have more wash suits than all other stores combined. Every one new and made right. Prices, 50c and upwards.

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Busiest Wall Paper men in the city, and YET can do YOUR work and do it RIGHT, at lowest prices, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

We have reduced prices on a whole lot of fine Sailor and Vertee Suits.

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Smoke the Eclipse, anti-nicotine, 5c cigars. A healthful summer smoke.

SIBERIA REFRIGERATORS

Elegant in Style, Beautiful in Finish, Perfect in Operation. Made of Ash with handsome raised Carving, Polished Brass trimmings, Solid Metal shelves, Charcoal filled, Patent Drip Cups and Swinging Base Boards.

The "Lawrence" Hot Plate or Summer Gas stoves cannot be excelled. "White Mountain" and "Artic" Ice Cream Freezers in all sizes.

Over Sixty Different Styles --Of--

BABY CARRIAGES *and* GO-CARTS

To select from and we guarantee our prices cannot be beaten.

EVERY THING NEW IN FURNITURE

Can be found in our assortment for Parlor, Hall, Sitting Room, Library, Dining Room and Bed Room.

CHINAWARE, GLASSWARE *and* LAMPS

In endless variety. Cut Glass for wedding presents a specialty.

EVERYBODY KNOWS

That we Lead in STOVES.

PICKARD BROS.,

Headquarters For

FURNITURE, STOVES and CHINAWARE,

12 and 14 E. Columbia St.

SWEET MAUD MULLER.

So fair and gay,
Raked the lawn grass one fine day.
The Judge rode slowly down the lane,
Smoothing his horse's chestnut mane.
Maud Muller looked and sighed "Ah me,"
"That I the Judge's bride might be.
I could then discard this rake so rusty,
And buy a Gibb's bright, strong and trusty.
My garden tools would all be new,
As also my kitchen utensils, too.
I'd have a lawn mower, and hose so nice,
And a new refrigerator to keep the ice,
Also screens for the windows to bar out flies,
And I'd buy them at Seavey's at a reduced price."

The young lady evidently knew what she needed most and where to procure it, and we feel satisfied that you would agree with her on this point, after looking through our large and well selected stock of GARDEN HOSE, SPRINKLERS, NOZZLES, LAWN MOWERS, GARDEN TOOLS, SCREEN DOORS, and ADJUSTABLE SCREEN WINDOWS, GASOLINE, and OIL STOVES and the popular GAS STOVES or HOT PLATES in 1, 2, 3, 4-burner complete with independent gas cocks and rubber tube connection. As well as ICE CREAM FREEZERS, ICE CREAM DISHERS, and all warm weather goods.

RANNEY REFRIGERATORS.

Are the most improved product known at the present time in refrigerator construction. Let us show you their merits. We carry them in all sizes.

SEAVEY HARDWARE CO.,

Sole agents famous Stewart & Born Steel Ranges.

19 AND 21 W. MAIN STREET. Home and Bell Phone 140.

HOW IS YOUR STOCK OF

BOYS' and MISSES' STOCKINGS.

Don't forget that No. 15 "LEATHER" stocking--Black Cat Brand--is the heaviest and strongest boys' stocking on earth, and that when once used, are always wanted. Sizes from 5 1-2 to 10.

Price 25 cents a pair.

GEO. DeWALD & CO., Cor. Calhoun & Columbia.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

Money Loaned In Small Or Large AMOUNTS.

Without delay and at smallest rates on household goods, pianos, horses and wagons, carriages and other like security on a new easy payment plan.
All business private and confidential.
The property is left in your possession.
It pays to borrow of us.
Give us a call.

INDIANA MORTGAGE LOAN CO., Room 3, Arcade, Upstairs. Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8:30.

OUR WORK......

We like to think that every bit of dental work we do, in great or small cases, will be a lasting monument to careful skill in operating and a durable cement to the friendship for our methods that the best possible service for the least possible cost creates.
Upon the good record of our work in this respect, we can do more than think. We can be sure.

U. S. DENTAL PARLORS. Dr. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs. Phone 1178, 98 Calhoun St.

D. D. WEISELL DENTIST 34 Calhoun St.

DR. GEO. M. FAIRFIELD, Ass
The Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable Dental Parlors in Fort Wayne.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

Set of Teeth	$5
Gold Crowns	5.00
Porcelain Crowns	5.00
Bridge Work	5.00
Gold Fillings	$1.00 up
Silver Fillings	50c up

VITALIZED AIR FREE.

25 years of reputable practice in Fort Wayne is the unwritten guarantee of our reliable workmanship.
Hours from 8 a. m., to 5 p. m.

MONEY

To loan on low interest rates with easy payment terms. 4 1-2 per cent., 5 per cent., 5 1-2 per cent., 6 per cent. Rate of interest determined by size of loan and character of security. Apply at law office of Vesey & Heaton. 20tf

WHEN YOU ARE READY FOR THAT New Coat OF Paint

YOU PROMISED YOUR HOUSE,

This Spring, or anything in the Paint or Varnish Line, small or large cans. You will find it at

C. C. SCHLATTER & CO'S,

Where you will also find a complete assortment of seasonable

HARDWARE,

38 AND 40 E. COLUMBIA ST.

WOMEN Especially Mothers

Are most competent to appreciate the purity, sweetness, and delicacy of CUTICURA SOAP, and to discover new uses for it daily.
Its remarkable emollient, cleansing, and purifying properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, warrant its use in preserving, purifying, and beautifying the complexion, hands, and hair, and in the form of washes and solutions for ulcerative weaknesses, annoying irritations and chafings, as well as for many sanative purposes which readily suggest themselves.
In many of the above conditions, gentle anointings with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, in addition, will prove of astonishing benefit.
Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "Send for Skin Secrets," free.

Office Phone 281. Residence Phone 104.

Robert Spice, *PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER.* 48 MAIN W. STREET.

LAWN GRASS SEED

Evergreen and cheaper than sod - - - 20c lb

LAWN FERTILIZER
Clean and convenient as well as cheap 25c for 5-lb. pkg.

GARDEN SEEDS
In bulk, fresh and true to name. You can save postage and commission by buying of us.

SEED POTATOES.
Early Rose and many choice varieties.
Insecticedes, Slugshot, Hellebore and other bug killers.

S. Bash & Co.

SONG RECITAL, TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 23 at Kimball Hall.

Mr. Chas. W. Clark, of Chicago, and Miss Helen Smyser, of Fort Wayne.

THE ARTISTIC MUSICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Tickets obtainable at Woodworth's Drug Store, and at Kline & Davis, Kimball Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession.
Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan or to suit you.
Business strictly confidential.
Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 21, Bass Blk., over First National Bank, 77 Calhoun.
Take elevator to fourth floor.

A. Hattersley & Son PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS, 48 E. Main Street Fort Wayne, Indiana.

LOCAL NEWS.

L. J. Ninde returned yesterday from a business trip to Kentucky.

Mrs. C. A. Robbins, of Lakeside, is visiting her parents in Warsaw.

Miss Jeanette Novitsky is entertaining her cousin, Miss Ray Bubelsky, of New York.

Mrs. Sarah Sessman and daughter are in Huntington visiting William Prill, Mrs. Sessman's brother.

Rev. C. C. Schmidt, of St. Louis, is in the city the guest of Professor Schmidt, of Concordia college.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Schepper have returned to Huntington, after a pleasant visit in Fort Wayne.

Mesdames G. A. Szink and Frank Tibbles went to Chicago this morning to spend the day with friends.

Miss Dora Nonnemaker has returned from Huntington, where she was the guest of the family of J. C. Bronkar.

A. W. Johnston, of Cleveland, general superintendent of the Nickel Plate railroad, was in the city yesterday.

The sub-committee appointed to consider gas measures introduced in the council will meet next Monday evening.

Rev. J. Bosch goes to Tiffin, Ohio, next week to attend the general synod of the Reformed church of the United States.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Helmke and their two children left for Berlin, Germany, yesterday, and will be gone about four months.

The board of safety yesterday awarded the contract for 1,000 feet of fire hose to the Chicago Fire Hose and Rubber company.

Mrs. Louisa Hitzer, of this city, is in Huntington at the bedside of Mrs. Henry Pohler, whose death is expected at almost any time.

Mrs. J. C. Schermerhorn and her grandson, John Neff Schermerhorn, of Buffalo, N. Y., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fry, of 10 Taber street.

Mrs. Gale Parry and son are in Huntington visiting the family of C. W. Dearworth and Mrs. H. K. Parry, of Lucas, Ohio, who is spending a few days in the Lime city.

Mrs. Tomma Shelton, general agent for the Royce extract and perfume house, of Cleveland, spent a few days in city with Local Agent Miss Ella M. Shell, of 105 Summit street.

M. S. Willson, an employe in the electric works, collided with another wheelman on Calhoun street yesterday, near the corner of Holman. He was thrown off but escaped with a few slight bruises.

A number of tramps held a beer festival in one of the rooms of the old Methodist college one night this week. The whole party were very hilarious, and they continued their orgies through most of the night.

Attorneys William Gordon, of Port Clinton, Ohio, and S. C. Garver, of Fremont, Ohio, were in the city yesterday taking depositions at J. H. Aiken's law office in a case pending in the common pleas court at Ottowa, Ohio.

A decided treat was given lovers of good music by the Ladies' quartet at the closing meeting of the W. C. T. U. at the city hall. This quartet under the direction of Miss Schrey, is receiving deserved recognition, as their music is of a high order.

Rev. R. S. Sample, who was elected moderator of the Presbyterian assembly, is a warm personal friend of Rev. D. W. Moffat, of the First Presbyterian church. Two years ago Dr. Sample was Dr. Moffat's guest and filled the pulpit here Sunday morning.

A horse driven by Jacob Gable, the milk dealer, became unmanageable while being driven along Union street, yesterday, and started up the street at full speed. It made a sharp turn at Pritchard street and Mr. Gable was thrown to the ground. He was badly shaken up and bruised and was taken to his home, where a doctor attended him.

The ex-members of companies G and B and the old Twenty-eighth battery held a meeting in the city hall last evening and discussed turning out on Memorial day. It was decided to go, and the companies will assemble at the corner of Wayne and Calhoun streets and will parade under their former officers. No uniforms or side arms will be worn.

Dr. E. F. Wagner has returned from Cleveland, where he was conspicuous in an ice cream suit and white straw hat for two or three days. It was very warm when the doctor left here and he expected a still further rise in the temperature, so he prepared for it. He arrived in Cleveland simultaneously with the Klondike wave and says he believes his was the only straw hat worn in that city that day.

Smoke "Turkana," union made, 5c cigar. 20-6t

AT GLOBE CHALLENGE SALE.

Child's Wash Suits, special 35 cent values, at 19 cents.
Child's Wash Suits, extra 50 cent values, at 39 cents.
Child's Wash Suits, extra 75 cent values, at 45 cents.
GLOBE. A. K. Hurst & Co.

Ask your dealer for "Turkana," union made, 5c cigar. 20-6t

Every woman will find something to her advantage by reading Talmage's sermon in this issue.

Mrs. Mina Barnes, of Oak Harbor, Ohio, was in the city yesterday, being called here on some legal business.

The Ladies' Missionary society of the Wayne street M. E. church were entertained yesterday at the home of Mrs. E. R. Gesaman, on Griffith street.

HARD TO QUIT.

But when you become satisfied from actual trial that coffee disagrees with you and sets up some one of the hundreds of ails that come from a disturbed or poisoned set of nerves, shift your morning beverage to Postum Food Coffee. When properly boiled, it is a charming drink, rich in the nourishing food elements that Mother Nature uses in rebuilding the body, brain and nerve centers.

Grocers furnish Postum at 15 and 25 cents.

If your dealer does not handle "Turkana," union made, 5c cigar, ask him to get it. 20-6t

GLOBE CHALLENGE SALE.

SPECIAL ADDITIONS FOR TOMORROW AND ALL NEXT WEEK.

Our 25 cent linen cuffs, 7 cents.
Our 15 cent linen collars at 6 cts. Not more than 6 sold to one party.
Our famous $12.00 Men's and Boys' Blue Serge Suits at $7.77.
Our $7.50 Men's Top Coats at $4.75.
Our $10.00 Men's Top Coats at $6.98.
Our $12.00 Men's Top Coats at $7.45.
Our $15.00 Men's Top Coats at $11.85.
Our $25.00 Men's Top Coats at $17.75.
Our 25 cts. cotton sweaters for men and boys, 15 cts.
Our 50 cts. cotton sweaters for men and boys, 33 cts.
Our $1.25 Wool Sweaters for men and boys, 82 cts.
Our $2.00 Wool Sweaters for men and boys, $1.29.
Our $3.00 Wool Sweaters for men and boys, $1.98.
Our $4.00 Wool Sweaters for men and boys, $2.69.
Our 75 cts. Bicycle Hose for men and boys, 42 cts.
Our Men's and Boys' 25c Crash Hats, 15c.
OUR CHILD'S WASH SUITS, SPECIAL 35 CENT VALUES, AT 19 CENTS.
OUR CHILD'S WASH SUITS, EXTRA 50 CENT VALUES, AT 39 CENTS.
OUR CHILD'S WASH SUITS, EXTRA 75 CENT VALUES, AT 45 CENTS.
Men's Blue and Gray Serge Summer Coats and Vests, splendid $4.00 values, at $2.95.
50 doz. Straw Hats, $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00 Straw Hats at 48c.
25 doz. Child's Straw Hats, 50c, 75c and $1.00 grades, 39 cents.
Child's Top Coat, $4.00 grade, at $2.95.
Child's Top Coats, $5.00 and $6.00 grades, at $3.95.
See our display "ad" for further cut prices and our grand challenge sale. GLOBE,
19-2t A. K. Hurst & Co.

AT GLOBE CHALLENGE SALE.

Don't miss seeing our fine line of High Grade Suits at Challenge Sale prices.
GLOBE. A. K. Hurst & Co.

KNOW YOUR FUTURE.

Consult Madam DeCarson; only 25, 50c and $1, at 38 Ewing street, near Berry. 17t4

AT GLOBE CHALLENGE SALE.

Child's Blouse Vestee and double-breasted Suits at our ridiculous Low Challenge Prices are filling our Exclusive Boys' and Children's Parlor, as our styles are all exclusive and the prices lower than any firm will duplicate cheaper makes.
GLOBE. A. K. Hurst & Co.

All parties interested in the completion of the Walton avenue bridge are requested to be present at a meeting to be held at Vogley's hall Thursday evening, May 25, at 7:30.

ATTENTION, G. A. R.
$3.75
TERRE HAUTE AND RETURN. WABASH R. R.

Round trip tickets on sale for all Wabash trains of May 22, 23, 24, good to return up to and including May 27. This low rate applies via all routes and is made on account of State Encampment G. A. R., and W. R. C. Telephone No. 6. 19-20-22

YOU GET THE BEST

When you get the Columbus Buggy Co.'s vehicles.
29-tf JOE W. BELL. 11 and 13 E. Columbia St.

"Turkana," 5c cigar, is a first-class, union made. 20-6t

FATHER DURHAM SURPRISED.

Father Durham, who instructed the boys' class of communicants for 1899, at the Cathedral, received a beautiful alb as a present from the class, accompanied by the following letter, in recognition of his kindly services. "To Rev. Father Durham: We, the communicants of 1899, present to you this alb, in grateful appreciation of your patience and forbearance and overwhelming kindness through all our instructions. We ask you to honor us by wearing this alb on our first communion day, to accept it as a small token of our love and esteem, with humble thanks for your labor with us. Hoping that whenever you wear the alb it will serve to call to mind each one of your grateful class, and that we may ever be remembered in your prayers.

"Yours faithfully,
Class of 1899."

BISMARCK'S IRON NERVE

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and the success they bring use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c. at Dreier & Bros.'

The Pastor's association will meet at the Berry street M. E. church Monday morning at 10 o'clock. Special business, and a large attendance is desired.

AT GLOBE CHALLENGE SALE.

Our famous $12.00 Mens' and Boys' Blue Serge Suits, challenge price, $7.77.
GLOBE. A. K. Hurst & Co.

FORT WAYNE TO CHICAGO AND ALL POINTS EAST AND WEST.

Lowest rates via Nickle Plate road. A peerless trio of fast express trains daily each direction. All express trains of Nickel Plate road arrive and depart from Van Buren street union passenger station, Chicago. R. J. Hamilton, Agent, Fort Wayne, Ind. 'Phone 507. 25tf

WANTED.

WANTED—To invest from $250.00 to $1,200 in business. Address Business, care Sentinel. 17-4t

WANTED—To loan money on city property; good loans at 4½, 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. W. E. Doud. 20tf

WANTED—If you want to borrow money, see "ad" on first page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 13-tf

WANTED—Salesman, local or traveling; weekly salary; permanent. Perry Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y. may20-s-m-4w

WANTED—Five experienced shirt waist makers. Call at Hoosier Glove and Mitten Factory, 46 W. Main St., Saturday morning. 10t2

WANTED—Men, our illustrated catalogue explains how we teach the barber trade in eight weeks, mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 20t6

WANTED—Lawn mowers sharpened and repaired at the South Wayne Novelty works, No. 39 South Miner St. Called for and returned. Phone No. 172 south. C. A. Howell. 18t6

WANTED—Patentable ideas; large demand for useful novelties; something simple preferred. W. G. Burns, solicitor of patents, 80 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Ind. 10tf

WANTED—Steady, honest man of good appearance can secure profitable and steady employment. Call 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. 32 E. Wayne St. 19-3t

WANTED—Everywhere; hustlers; tack signs; distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Your printing. Prepared to do all kinds of work. Rubber stamps well made and made promptly. Aldine Printing House, Will G. Bates, proprietor, 63 East Berry street. Home 'phone 414. tf

WANTED—Government positions—Don't prepare for any civil service or census examination without seeing our catalogue of information. Sent free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Salesman for Fort Wayne and surrounding counties for our Stick Belt Dressing; endorsed by machinery users as the best; preserves belts, prevents slipping; exclusive agency with full liberal commission advanced reliable, energetic man; references must come with your application. Stephenson Mfg. Co., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—A business chance that presents itself but once in a life time for active party wishing to embark in business with small capital to get a business that is easy to manage and that will be shown is very profitable by a practical demonstration of business we are doing here in Fort Wayne. This is no scheme or fake, but a thoroughly bona fide business opportunity and will be shown to be such upon investigation. Address, Manufacturer, Sentinel office. 18-3t

MONEY TO LOAN—At 4½, 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. interest, according to size of loan and character of security. We are prepared to loan in any sum desired from $500 upward. We solicit business in this line. Have made arrangements by which you can obtain money promptly and can pay $100 or any multiple thereof at date of interest payment. Swayne & Swayne. 13d&wtf

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 286 West Wayne St. 5tf

WANTED—A girl for general housework at 324 W. Washington. 19-3t

WANTED—A laundress, at once, at Allen County Orphans' home. 18tf

WANTED—Rooms in desirable location in private family by gentleman and wife. Address Rooms, Sentinel.

WANTED—Pupils on mandolin, piano or guitar at their homes; terms reasonable. G. A. Higgs, 24 Boone street. 19-6t

WANTED—At Mrs. Fitzgerald's Employment office, 39 W. Washington street, girls for good places in and out of city. Several places for housekeepers. 16-1m

WANTED—I have a good paying business and want a hustler for a partner to help develop same; must have some money. Address, Box 8, care Sentinel. 19-2t

WANTED—Gentlemen wishing to engage in the best paying business in the state can find such an opening by calling on the undersigned at the Randall house. R. Frisbey. 19-2t

WANTED—Live man to represent us in every city; best light on the market; territory protected; small capital required. Columbia Gas Light Co., 134 Van Buren St., Chicago.

WANTED—A good, neat housekeeper; three in family; will make a happy home for one that suits; a young girl of 18 or 20 years preferred; for particulars inquire at 391 South Broadway. 18-tf

WANTED—Women to do plain sewing at home; $1.50 per day; four months' work guaranteed; send stamped addressed envelope for particulars. R. W. Hutton & Co., Dept. S, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Active man to travel for large manufacturing house and appoint agents. $18 weekly and expenses. State age and reference. Address Globe Co., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa. 20-3t

WANTED—Any man or woman out of employment or employed at unsatisfactory wages, can make $75 per month working for us. Straight salary. Some to travel; others for local work. Address Century, 3043 Market St., Philadelphia. 20-27

WANTED—Paper hangers to know that if he really wants to send his wall paper customers where they can have the largest line to choose from, sure to be pleased in every grade from the cheapest to the best, where they will be treated as they would wish to be treated, you will send them straight to L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St. 18sat-tf

DR. E. L. SIVER,

—Has moved his office to

81 CALHOUN STREET, above LEHMAN BOOK & NEWS CO.,

Practice limited to EAR, NOSE & THROAT. Office hours 10 to 1, Open Wed. and Sat. evenings 7 to 8. Phone 1215 Main.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A fox terrier dog. Call Home phone 300. 18-20

FOR SALE—Cheap, a ladies' bicycle. Apply 125 Cass street.

FOR SALE—9 per cent. investment in good, central real estate—$6,000. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—If you want a bargain in real estate call on Val Rocholl, 23 Court St., telephone 49. 8tf

FOR SALE—A registered Holstein fine milker. Apply S. A. Jackson, 3 miles southwest of city. 19-2t

FOR SALE—8 per cent. investment—$2,400 worth of very desirable residence property. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR SALE—I will loan money at 5 to 5½ per cent. to purchase a 9 per cent. investment. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Two cottages—10 per cent. investment; also a $30,000.00 9 per cent. income. W. E. Doud. 26-tf

FOR SALE—A brick residence and extra wide lot on West Wayne, east of Broadway, $5,750. W. E. Doud. 26tf

FOR SALE—Modern 12 room house; central location; this is a bargain. Val Rocholl, 23 Court St., 'phone 49. 8tf

FOR SALE OR RENT—A two story brick bakery at 135 Fairfield ave. Inquire W. A. Braun, 86 Calhoun St. 18tf

FOR SALE—Any information as to real estate investments freely given in strict confidence. W. E. Doud. 26-tf

FOR SALE—8 room house, three blocks from court house; take a lot in trade; $2,800. Val Rocholl, 23 Court St. 8tf

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on third page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 13tf

FOR SALE—The brick residence at northeast corner Clinton and Superior Sts.; must be sold. Apply, Schrader & Wilson, No. 7 Court St. 10tf

FOR SALE—Here is a rare bargain—two frame houses on Garden street, Nos. 69 and 71, for sale for $2,800; must be sold; call at the premises. 8-16t

FOR SALE—Cheap corner lot, 75x80, on brick paved street, six room house, great bargain for cash, $1,550. 23 Court St., Val Rocholl. 8tf

FOR SALE—I can place a loan at 4½, 5, 5½ and 6 per cent. on short notice; rate will depend on amount and quality of security. W. E. Doud. 26tf

FOR SALE—Good 7-room house, full lot, on Harmer, near Wayne, $1,200; rents at 10 per cent.; also 6-room house near it, $1,300, at 10 per cent. W. E. Doud.

FOR SALE—The modern eight room residence southwest corner Clinton and Suttenfield, facing Reservoir park, at a bargain. This is very desirable. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—West end, east of Broadway, house of 7 rooms; size of lot, 50x150 feet; a rare bargain at $1,800. 23 Court street, Val Rocholl, telephone 49 main. 6tf

FOR SALE—Seven room house, full lot, barn and other improvements on W. Main St. Can be had at a panic price. Call on Val Rocholl, 23 Court St., 'phone 49. 8tf

FOR SALE—Ex-Electric Light employe, leaving city, fine location, 8 rooms, fine motor, bath, all modern; lot 50x210 feet; plenty fruit; now $3,000; must sell. W. E. Doud.

FOR SALE—A delightful farm, home 2½ miles west of Taylor street bridge; 46 acres in all, with 30 acres black land, good buildings and splendid fruit—just the thing. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR SALE—Special bargains in city property; 7 room house, with lot 50x150 feet, on West Jefferson st.; price, $2,500. Money to loan at lowest rate of interest. L. J. Bobilya, room 22, Bank block. 8tf

FOR SALE—A six-room house and eight lots at east end of city; splendid place for boarding house; can be bought on monthly payments, with reasonable deposit down. Apply at 18 Harrison street of Dr. Niswonger. 6tf

FOR SALE—Sixty acres in Osceola county, near Ashton, Mich., on G. R. & I. railroad; good land and buildings; 1 horse, 2 cows, several sheep, poultry and full set of farm implements; all for $1,200. For full particulars call on Val Rocholl, 23 Court street. 8tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Store room at 50 Harrison st. Inquire of L. M. Ninde & Son. 23tf

FOR RENT—4 nice rooms for light housekeeping. Inquire 111 East Main street. 19-2t

FOR RENT—Eight room house, all modern improvements, centrally located, at 30 McClellan St. 20t3

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room; modern conveniences; centrally located. 27 E. Washington.

FOR RENT—Five room house, with bath. Inquire of Emmett Martin, 104 Buchanan, or 'phone 379 south. 10tf

FOR RENT—If you want money on household goods see "ad" on third page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 13tf

FOR RENT—Brick dwelling, 10 rooms, modern improvements, 138 East Berry street. Inquire, Schrader & Wilson, 7 Court street. 8tf

FOR RENT—Good 7-room residence, newly papered; hard and soft water in kitchen; gas for heating; 3 doors west of South Wayne school, Cottage ave.; will be vacant in few days; rent $8.50 per month. W. E. Doud, agent. 7tf

FOR RENT—Store room 209 Calhoun; dwellings, 14 Ida ave.; 106 Fairfield ave.; 16 Brackenridge st.; 10 Rockhill st.; 217 Broadway; Ruth and Spy Run ave.; 112 Huestis ave.; 8 Fulton st. Shrader & Wilson, first floor, 7 Court st. 29-tf

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty:—Diseases of Women.
Telephone 470. Office hours 9 a. m. to 3:30 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m.

The D.'s of T. gave the first of their summer dancing parties at Robison park last evening, and despite the cool weather a large number attended the enjoyable event.

Packard

A Perfect Piano

has never been made.

There are faults of one kind or another in every piano that was ever built.

We claim for the Packard Piano that it is just as well made as we know how, that we use the utmost care in the selection of material, that we employ only the best workmen, that we give all our time and thought and energy to getting into it just as much piano goodness as possible.

We could make a piano for less money than the Packard costs, but we won't. No piano can be made to sell at less than the price of the Packard and be as good. No piano made to sell at any price can be better than the Packard.

You can see and hear it at our store.

Packard Music House

110 Calhoun St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899.

TONIGHT.

Machinists' Union—Regular meeting.
Volunteers of America—Religious services in armory, No. 226 Calhoun street.
Lodges—Order of the Red Cross; Queen Esther, No. 324, D. of R.; Rathbone iSsters.

General Luna is desperately trying to arrest an inevitable peace and add another syllable to his name.

Friends of Brigadier General Funston are reported to be making an effort to secure for him a portion of the $3,000,000 now being distributed among the soldiers of the Cuban army, in which he was once a fighter. It is a safe prediction that the gallant general would not touch a cent of the money, even if he were willing to lay down his arms, as is being required from all the other beneficiaries of the fund.

A correspondent in yesterday's Sentinel called attention to some recent embellishments in Swinney park. The conspicuousness of the ornamentations might be vastly augmented by the erection of a flagstaff at each one of the points referred to.

There is a well-founded report that a concerted action of leading republicans has for its purpose the consent of Hon. Thomas B. Reed to accept the speakership of the next house and serve until the end of the year in order that he may appoint the committees and start the business of that branch of congress in good shape before an untried speaker takes the gavel. Much as many ultra-administration republicans dislike him, it is recognized that he will be hard to get along without. With all the committees fully organized before the fight comes off the speakership contest would be shorn of many of its party embarrassments. Mr. Reed is yet to be heard from on the proposition.

James Grant, the prominent merchant of Philadelphia, urges his fellow merchants to be also missionary merchants. Use all your endeavors to make those you come in contact with better and more Christ-like. You will live in a higher atmosphere than in that of mere money-making. Nor is this incompatible with a successful business life, even in this age of tremendous commercial activity. Religious work acts as a balance-wheel to the character, and gives it the impulse which arises from the very highest of human aims—that of laboring for the eternal welfare of our comrades on the march of life. If on the road to eternity you are instrumental in turning even one to righteousness, that redeemed soul will be a monument of your passage from the cradle to the grave, more lasting than all monuments of earth.

"Though man may die and be forgot
Work done for God, it dieth not."

TRUSTS AND THE FARMER.

On no class of citizens does the burden of capitalistic combination fall so heavily as upon the farmers. Nearly every commodity that the farmer in common with all other classes must use is controled by a trust, besides most of his special necessities, as thrashing machines, harvesters, binding twine, smaller implements and the like are in the hands of gigantic combinations. Word comes from Boston that all the great fertilizer concerns have formed a trust with a capital of about $40,000,000 and that the production and sale of this great agricultural necessity will be in the mastery of the combine.

These combinations increase the price of nearly everything required in agricultural pursuits. To a greater extent than any other class the farmer is helpless. Workingmen in the towns and cities may combine in cohesive organizations for the maintenance of or increase in wages when the purchasing power of their labor, under the price-raising influence of the trusts, diminishes to a notable degree. But with the agricultural classes such combination is impracticable. They cannot hold their products for any considerable period without suffering many embarrassments and privations. The farmer must dispose of his products for just what they are worth in the markets at a time when need of money or the perishable character of much of his produce forces him to sell.

The world has never seen a parallel to the commercial aggrandizement in progress today. It is conservatively estimated that since the beginning of the present year not less than two and one-half million dollars of capital has been consolidated in the various trusts formed in this brief period. The spirit of combination gathers force as it moves forward and in every section of the country in every line of manufacture and commerce there is manifest the powerful tendency to consolidation. There is no likelihood that the tendency will be arrested within itself and the prodigious power of the trusts already in existence curbed until the federal law-making power backed by an administration uncompromisely hostile to monopoly shall hold the reins of government and wage a fight to restore the old free competitive order of things in this country.

The question of the trusts must be dealt with. It cannot be long deferred. It is a grave and pressing issue and its solution will be beset with many tremendous difficulties. To the democratic party and its incorruptible and fearless leader the country must look for relief from this vast and increasing burden. No department of the country's industry is more oppressed by the trusts nor at present more helpless to combat them than the agricultural classes. To the standard of anti-monopoly the farmers must rally if they would roll away the burden that weighs them down.

THE LIGHT COMMITTEE.

Last evening a meeting of the committee of councilmen and citizens appointed by the mayor to consult with the directors of the Jenney Electric Light and Power company for the purchase of the lighting plant held a meeting in City Clerk Monning's office. There were present Councilmen Hench, Hosey, Clark and Scheld and Messrs. Pape, Felts, Coverdale, Bobilya and Wilson. There was some doubt as to whether the company was willing to sell and finally it was determined to appoint a sub-committee of three to visit the directors and find out whether they were willing to dispose of the plant and if so at what price. The chairman appointed as such committee Messrs. Felts, Hosey and Coverdale. After an informal discussion the committee adjourned.

GOES TO HIGHER COURT.

The case of C. S. Knight vs. C. H. Worden, trustee for the Fort Wayne Electric corporation, will be carried up to the United States district court for Judge Baker's decision. Mr. Knight sued the company for about $35,000 in back salary, averring that his salary was $11,000 a year. At the hearing before Referee Chapin the claim was allowed and ordered paid by the trustee. Yesterday the attorneys for the defendant filed bills of exceptions and briefs of the case with Clerk Logan.

ONE IN EVERY FOUR.

One Person in Every Four Suffers From Piles.

About one person in every four suffers from some form of rectal disease. The most common and annoying is itching piles, indicated by warmth, slight moisture and intense, uncontrollable itching in the parts affected.

The usual treatment has been some simple ointment or salve which sometimes give temporary relief, but nothing like a permanent cure can be expected from such superficial treatment.

The only permanent cure for itching piles yet discovered is the Pyramid Pile Cure, not only for itching piles, but for every other form of piles, blind, bleeding or protruding. The first application gives instant relief and the continued use for a short time causes a permanent removal of the tumors or the small parasites which cause the intense itching and discomfort of itching piles.

Many physicians for a long time supposed that the remarkable relief afforded by the Pyramid Pile Cure was because it was supposed to contain cocaine, opium, or similar drugs, but such is not the case. A recent careful analysis of the remedy showed it to be absolutely free from any cocaine, opium, or in fact any poisonous, injurious drugs whatever. Sold by druggists at 50 cents per package.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to the many friends and neighbors, and especially to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pollock, who have shown so much kindness during the illness and death of my wife.

J. H. STUCK.

The reduced prices on childs' suits will interest you.
SAM, PETE & MAX.

All first-class dealers sell the anti-nicotine Eclipse 5c cigar. Ask for it.

"77"

BREAKS UP

COLDS

Open Cars.

Open street cars may be all very well on warm days, but in the sharp change to night air and on rainy days they become veritable death traps—responsible for more Colds and Sickness than any other single cause. Your greatest protection is to have a bottle of "77" handy; its prompt use will "break up" and prevent the Cold.

Be sure to ask your druggist for a copy of Dr. Humphreys' Manual of all Diseases and doctor yourself at home, or address

Humphreys' Med. Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

ICE CREAM!

A luxury. Why buy a cheap kind when you can get the Hartzell, made from separated cream and absolutely pure, the best Ice Cream on the market.

Office 103 E. Wayne St.

Both Phones.

THE SECRET OF A GOOD DISPOSITION.

Mrs. Pinkham Says a Careful Regard for Bodily Health Makes Women Sweet and Attractive to All.

The world is filled with sweet women who are held back from usefulness by some trouble of the female organs.

Fretfulness and nervousness rapidly destroy sweet dispositions.

Sickly all-worn-out women cannot live happy lives. Nearly every woman may be well and happy if she will follow Mrs. Pinkham's advice. See what Mrs. Craig says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and think it is the best medicine for women in the world. I was so weak and nervous that I thought I could not live from one day to the next. I had prolapsus uteri and leucorrhœa, and thought that I would die. I had dragging pains in my back, burning sensation down to my feet, and so many miserable feelings. People said that I looked like a dead woman. Doctors tried to cure me, but failed. I had given up when I heard of the Pinkham medicine. I got a bottle. I did not have much faith in it, but thought I would try it, and it made a new woman of me. I wish I could get every lady in the land to try it, for it did for me what doctors could not do."

—MRS. SALLIE CRAIG, Baker's Landing, Pa.

That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a safeguard of woman's health is clearly proven by the thousands of letters constantly being received. Here is one from Mrs. W. P. VALENTINE, 566 Ferry Ave., Camden, N. J.:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before writing to you I felt very bad, had terrible sick headaches, no appetite, gnawing pain in stomach, pain in my back and right side; was tired and nervous, and so weak I could scarcely stand. I was not able to do anything, had sharp pains all through my body. Before I had taken half a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, I found myself improving. I continued its use until I had taken four bottles, and felt so well that I did not need to take any more. I am like a new person."

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman Best understands a Woman's Ills

Columbia Hartford and Vedette Bicycles FOR 1899

Our Chainless bicycles are always ready to ride because the running gear takes care of itself. There is nothing to entangle or soil the clothing. The machines are so constructed that the bevel-gearing cannot be cramped or twisted under strains, which accounts for their easy hill-climbing and splendid running qualities under all conditions of riding.

Our new chain wheels contain many improvements covering design, mechanism and finish. The 1899 Chain Columbias are the same as the Chainless with the exception of the driving gear. Hartfords are of new pattern, have improved crank-shaft construction and are thoroughly reliable in every respect. As to the Vedettes we only ask you to compare them with any other machines obtainable at their price.

PRICES: Chainless, $75; Columbia Chain Models, $50 Hartfords, $35; Vedettes, $25 (men's, $26 (ladies').

F. M. SMITH & CO., Agents,

Phone 204. - - - 22 Calhoun Street.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT

DR. WENGER,

Who Has Just Returned From Europe,

Visiting London, Berlin, Paris and Vienna Those cities have the largest and best hospitals in the world.

New Remedies and New Treatments in all

Blood and Skin diseases, sores, spots, pimples,—scrofula syphilitic taints, tumors, tetter, eczema, and blood poison of every nature.

Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, abdomen, bladder sediment in urine, brick-dust or white, painful urination, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Inflammations, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

Cancers, Tumors Piles cured without Knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.

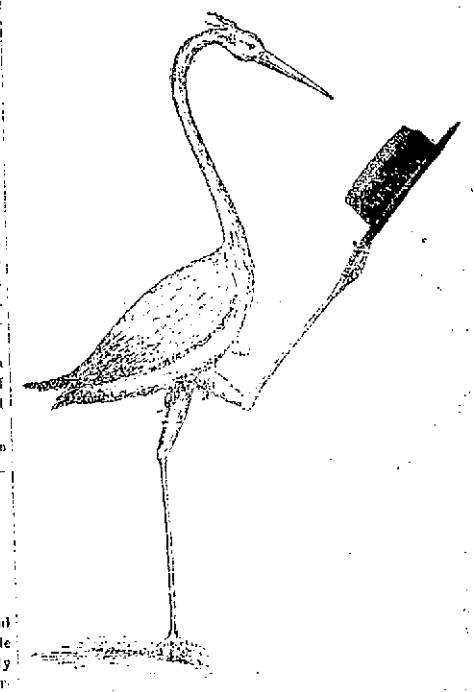
OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

Sunday Hours 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger,

135 Calhoun Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind.



All the Now Shapes in Straw Hats From 50c to $3.00. Ladies' Straw Sailors, '99 Patterns, now in. A fine Line of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

Wm. Meyer & Bro.,

80 and 80 1-2 Calhoun St.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals and bids will be received by the trustee of St. Joseph township, Allen county, at Fort Wayne, Indiana, up to the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. on the 10th day of June, 1899, for furnishing all the material and doing all of the work, including the cartage, tools, tackle and everything requisite for the building of a new school house for the township of St. Joseph, county of Allen, state of Indiana, district No. 7, according to the plans and specifications therefore, prepared by Meyer & Stock, architects, which have been adopted by said trustee, and are now deposited and on file in the office of the trustee in said county and township. Copies of the drawings and specifications can be seen at the office of Meyer & Stock, architects, 108 Calhoun street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

All bids must be made and submitted on and in accordance with the blank forms therefor, which will be furnished by the trustee of said township and by the architects upon request, and must be filed in the office of the said architects at or before the said hour of 2 o'clock p. m. on said 10th day of June, 1899, and no bid will be received or accepted unless so made and filed.

Said building and all of said work must be fully completed and ready for occupancy on or before the 1st day of September, 1899. The trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the trustee of the township of St. Joseph, county of Allen, state of Indiana.

MARTIN BLUME,
May 20th, 1899. Trustee.

MONEY!
MONEY!
MONEY!

Do you want to borrow money? The Tri-State will loan you money on the famous dollar monthly plan, pay fast or slow—$1,000 for $10.00 per month.

BEST PLAN IN THE WORLD.

INVESTORS

Should call at office for the best plan to save money. $325,000.00 of stock matured in five months.

Call at office for full particulars.

Tri-State Building and Loan Association,

COR. BERRY & COURT.

—THE—

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL $200,000.00.

Cor. Main and Court St.

Pays interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on Farm and City Real Estate at a low rate of interest.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Assignee, Receiver, Trustee and Agent.

HENRY C. PAUL, Pres.

ARTISTIC HOME DECORATIONS BY

H. A. KIRCHEFER.

Painted and Woven . . . Tapestries

Fresco Painting and . . Wall Tinting.

15 Arcade Block.

Office Phone 1302 Main. Residence Phone 164 South.

Meyer & Stock,

Architects

Plans and estimates furnished on application. Your correspondence and patronage solicited. German and English Spoken.

108 Calhoun St.

Let us send you a ton of COAL Or a load of GOOD WOOD.

GEO. H. KRUDOP, Cor. Francis & Hayden.

Both telephones 135. Prompt delivery one of our specialties. BLACKSMITH COAL.

DR. W. C. COLLINS,

has removed his

DENTAL OFFICE

from 115 Calhoun St., to 126 Harrison St.

Office hours: 8:30 a. m., to 12 m.; 1:30 to 5:30 p. m.

Home Phone 70.

If you have a thought that leans towards a Spring Suit, the garments are here to clinch it. Our display of

Men's Suits

AT

$8.00, $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00

Has no equal in this city.

The Styles and Patterns are entirely away from the ready-made idea, and, outside of this store, can only be had at the first-class merchant tailor shops by paying double our prices. Wear one of these Suits this season and you will give the merchant tailor the go-by hereafter. They are sure to please.

3/4 OF THE Mothers of Fort Wayne TRADE HERE.

That means we give a little more for the money than our competitors.

Our strong attractions this Spring in Boys' Suits are retailing for

$2.00, $3.00, $4.00 and $5.00.

A particularly strong card with the youth of Fort Wayne is our line of every-day garments, made in all the Spring styles and woven in plain and fancy Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds, at

$5.00, $6.00, $8.00 to $12.00.

You will see great value sticking out of every seam of the garments.

Lehman's

84 & 86 CALHOUN ST.

Globe GREAT CHALLENGE

MID-SEASON SALE FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY

We commenced MONDAY, MAY 15th, to throw on the Fort Wayne Market our entire

$50,000 NEW FRESH STOCK OF HIGH-GRADE MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS and FURNISHINGS

AT 25 TO 33 PER CENT. LESS THAN ORIGINAL PRICE.

This is no old broken stock of odds and ends, but will even include our recent SECOND PURCHASE OF ABOUT $15,000 of HIGH-GRADE SUITS for Men, Boys and Children just bought by us far below cost of manufacture.

CHALLENGE PRICE---MEN'S SUITS.

Men's Suits, Original Price, $ 8.50, Challenge Price.....$ 5.95
Men's Suits, Original Price, 10.00, Challenge Price..... 7.35
Men's Suits, Original Price, 12.00, Challenge Price..... 8.95
Men's Suits, Original Price, 15.00, Challenge Price..... 11.85
Men's Suits, Original Price, 18.00, Challenge Price..... 13.75
Men's Suits, Original Price, $20&$22, Challenge Price..... 16.75

CHALLENGE PRICE---YOUTH'S SUITS.

Youths' Suits, Original Price, $ 5.00, Challenge Price.....$ 3.85
Youths' Suits, Original Price, 6.50, Challenge Price..... 4.95
Youths' Suits, Original Price, 8.50, Challenge Price..... 5.95
Youths' Suits, Original Price, 10.00, Challenge Price..... 7.35
Youths' Suits, Original Price, 12.00, Challenge Price..... 8.95
Youths' Suits, Original Price, 15.00, Challenge Price..... 11.85

CHALLENGE PRICE---CHILD'S SUITS.

Childs' Suits, Original Price, $2.00, Challenge Price.....$1.39
Childs' Suits, Original Price, 2.50, Challenge Price..... 1.98
Childs' Suits, Original Price, 3.00, Challenge Price..... 2.35
Childs' Suits, Original Price, 3.50, Challenge Price..... 2.89
Childs' Suits, Original Price, 5.00, Challenge Price..... 3.98
Childs' Suits, Original Price, 6.50, Challenge Price..... 4.65

Challenge Price---Men's and Boys' Pants.

$6.00 grade go at $3.85.
$3.50 grade go at $2.45.
$1.50 grade go at 98c.
$5.00 grade go at $3.25.
$2.50 grade go at $1.95.
$1.00 grade go at 69c.
$4.00 grade go at $2.75.
$2.00 grade go at $1.39.
75c grade go at 42c.

Challenge Price---Child's Wash Suits.

50c Suits at 25c.
$1.50 Suits at 98c.
$3.00 Suits at $2.25.
75c Suits at 42c.
$2.00 Suits at $1.39.
$4.00 Suits at $2.75.
$1.00 Suits at 69c.
$2.50 Suits at $1.98.
$5.00 Suits at $3.25.

Challenge Price---Child's Knee Pants.

35c grade, 18c.
$1.00 grade, 69c.
25c and 35c grade Wash Pants, 18c.
50c and 75c grade, 35c.
$1.50 grade, 98c.

Consider Well on Boys' and Children's Clothing.

You have never had a chance like this to fit up your little fellows in

New, Up-to-Date Clothing at Such Ridiculous Low Prices.

While they Last Only

35c Underwear go at 19c.
50c Underwear go at 33c.
75c Underwear go at 42c.
$1.00 Underwear go at 69c.
$1.50 Underwear go at 95c.
10c ½ hose go at 6c.
15c ½ hose go at 9c.

$1.00 Silk Bosom Shirts go at 59c.
$1.50 Silk Bosom Shirts go at 95c.
$1.50 Madras and Oxford Shirts go at 95c.
$2.00 Madras and Oxford Shirts go at $1.39
75c Negligee Shirts go at 45c.
35c Unlaundried White Shirts go at 23c.
50c Unlaundried White Shirts go at 33c.
75c Unlaundried White Shirts go at 45c.
75c Laundried White Shirts go at 45c.

GLOBE M. Kunstler

We Continue to Give $12.00 Away.

With every purchase of $1.00 or more we will give a key one of which will unlock the box containing $12.00 displayed in our window. The first person presenting lucky key attached to our tag next Monday will receive the money.

While They Last.

20c Suspenders at 14c.
25c Suspenders at 18c.
50c and 75c Suspenders at 39c.
25c Neckwear at 18c.
50c and 75c Neckwear at 39c.

MACKINTOSHES AND OVERCOATS AT ACTUAL COST.

Mens' and Boys' 25c Caps at 18c.
Mens' & Boys' 50 & 75c Caps at 42c.
75c and $1.00 Straw Hats at 48c.
$1.00 Hats at 75c.
$1.50 Hats at $1.10.
$2.00 Hats at $1.39.

No Goods Charged or Sent Out On Approval During This Sale.

OUR STORE OPEN ALL DAY AND UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK EVERY EVENING.

WABASH OFFICERS

PAY FORT WAYNE A BRIEF VISIT.

ARE MR. M'KEE'S GUESTS.

JUDGE HAMMOND'S VIEWS ON EEL RIVER CASE.

DECISION WILL BE REVERSED.

AFFAIRS AT DEPOTS, SHOPS AND RAILWAY YARDS.

Several of the Wabash officials spent a few hours in the city today, looking after the interests of the company. G. M. Burns, the fuel agent, and Superintendent E. A. Gould accompanied Master Mechanic G. S. McKee home from St. Louis, where they attended the regular monthly meeting of the officials yesterday. Judge Hammond, of the firm of Stuart Brothers & Hammond, of Lafayette, the Wabash company's attorneys, came in from the south on the Grand Rapids. He had been spending several days at Decatur, where the damage suit of Miller vs. the Wabash company is on trial. The judge said arguments in the case were completed last night and that it would go to the jury and possibly be decided today. The visitors seemed deeply interested in the Eel River case, now pending in the supreme court. Judge Hammond was the only one who ventured an opinion as to the result. In reply to the reporter's inquiry, he said he believed the company would secure a reversal of the lower court's decision, which was against the Wabash company. Judge Hammond is expecting a decision in the case in a few days. This case has been pending ever since 1893, and has been a great expense and annoyance to the Wabash.

A BRAKEMAN SCALPED.

A Logansport paper tells the following remarkable story concerning a Wabash brakeman: Thursday John Reddington was on top of a fast Wabash freight train and was walking toward the caboose when the train started under a trestle at New Waverly. He did not notice the danger and was struck on the back of his head near the crown by one of the bridge cables. His head was scalped and the flap was knocked forward and down over his face. He fell, or rather was knocked down, but retained enough of his mental power to grab hold of the narrow walk on the car cling to it. The blood probably revived him, for he staggered to his feet as the train stopped in answer to a signal from another brakeman, who had witnessed the strange proceedings. As he arose he took his hand and pushed the scalp back over the skull. On reaching here he was taken to the office of Dr. Bell, the company's physician, who found it necessary to take fourteen stitches in his scalp. The accident is a very peculiar one and it is a wonder the man is alive."

THE CONTEST IS ON.

Ballots were distributed today and voting for a member of the advisory board of the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief association is now in progress. There are six candidates and each one is "hustling" to the best of his ability. The contest, though spirited, is conducted good naturedly and the winner will receive the hearty congratulations of his less fortunate competitors when the result is known. All the ballots must be in next Wednesday, the 24th inst., when they will be counted and the result announced.

SWITCHMAN KILLED.

J. F. Brooks, a switchman well known to the Pennsylvania trainmen, lost his life in the Chicago yards at 6 o'clock last evening. He was in the act of "cutting" a freight train to open the Fifty-fifth street crossing, when he fell and the wheels passed over him, instantly crushing out his life.

WILL INSPECT BOILERS.

The semi-annual inspection of the stationary boilers on the western division of the Pittsburg road will commence Monday and continue about two weeks. Boilermaker Henry Geerken and Machinist Martin Hobrock, of this city, will do the work.

BRAKEMAN STUMP HURT.

When his train came to a stop in the Nickel Plate yards yesterday, the jar threw Brakeman C. E. Stump from his seat in the cupola and in the fall his back was severely sprained. The accident is likely to disable Mr. Stump for a week or two.

FT. WAYNE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago was held on Thursday, the old board of directors being re-elected. The report of President Charles Lanier showed that the total income of the road for 1898 was $11,032,557.27, and the expenses of operating and maintaining, $7,417,334.33. The gross earnings were thus nearly a half millions dollars greater than the year before, when these figures were $10,583,282. The net earnings $3,473,442, which, less the rental, $3,342,487, left the surplus of profit to lessee $130,955. Results for the last year were not greatly different because of the increase of the operating and maintainance expenses. The Pennsylvania has a ninety-nine-year lease on the property of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road. A report of the consulting engineer read at the meeting showed the road and equipment in good condition. Votes cast at the meeting represented $35,696,800 in stock and bonds.

NO MORE PASSES IN TEXAS.

The rebate bill passed by the Texas legislature contains a clause which makes the giving of a free pass a felony. This provision was worded so adroitly that it escaped the attention of the legislators, else the bill would surely have been defeated. The lawmakers of that state naw realize that they have cheated themselves out of a good thing. The San Antonio and Arkansas Pass Railroad company has issued a circular to all its agents, calling attention to this interpretation of the law and requiring strict observance.

BEST IN THEIR HISTORY.

The Indianapolis Journal says: "Never in the history of railroad shops have there been as steady employment and giving employment to as many men in spring and summer months as at present. Passenger and freight departments are working to their greatest capacity in repair work and equipping cars with air brakes and automatic couplers."

ATLANTA IS MEETING PLACE.

The next meeting of the International Association of Ticket Agents will be held in Atlanta, Ga., in March next. This was the decision of the agents just before closing their meeting in Chicago last Thursday. It is proposed to assemble all the northern men, about 700 in number, in Chicago and take them to Atlanta in a body, going via Chattanooga and stopping to view the sights there. At the close of the Atlanta convention the agents will enjoy an excursion along the coast of Florida and a visit to Cuba.

WHAT THEY DEMAND.

At the meeting of the international convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in New Orleans, which closed Thursday night, the following resolutions passed unanimously:

Against an age limit by the railroads, which will throw men out of employment who are still able to work at there usual occupation.

Against the maintainance of large standing armies.

Opposing the running of trains on Sunday, and urging that the working people be allowed that day for rest.

These resolutions are to be sent to the president of the United States and the senate and the house of representatives.

RUN OVER BY A HAND CAR.

Victor Martin, a Pennsylvania employe who resides at 220 Lafayette street, fell in front of a hand car at the east yards about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and the car passed over his left leg. No bones were broken. Dr. G. C. Steuen dressed his injuries.

WABASH DEMERIT MARKS.

In the latest announcement of credit and demerit marks the Wabash gives a number of men credits for having clear records for six months and a number of credits for commendable service. A conductor was dismissed for an accumulation of marks and an engineer for drinking. A conductor and engineer were each given thirty marks for fighting while on duty.

WILL ENLARGE THE PLANT.

Over $500,000 is to be expended in enlarging the Fox steel plant at Joliet, Ill., which recently fell into the hands of the Pittsburg Pressed Steel Car company. The plant will be enlarged to four times its present capacity and when the additions are up and equipped, 1,200 men will be employed in the works. The Press Steel company will then be able to build 100 cars a day. Steel cars, it is believed, will in a few years be used almost exclusively.

ORGAN MAN HURT.

John Strain, residing at the corner of Leith and Harrison streets, and an employe of the Organ factory, is disabled by a broken arm. He slipped upon his house steps last Thursday and sustained the fracture. Dr. Rouch was called to set the broken bones. Mr. Strain is the operator of a band saw at the factory.

HIS ARM BROKEN.

T. C. O'Rourke went to the Wabash company's hospital this morning, to remain until a broken arm heals sufficiently to allow him to resume work. O'Rourke had the limb fractured yesterday while taking down the front end door of a locomotive. The heavy piece fell upon him.

WILL LEAVE THE CITY.

Christian Rathert and Charles Garrett have severed their connection with the electric works and will soon leave the city. The former has accepted a position with the Siemens-Halske people in Chicago and the latter will go to Kentucky, where he has relatives, to reside. Mr. Rathert was foreman of the blacksmith department and Mr. Garrett was a steam fitter.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Peoria and Eastern now builds all the cabs for its locomotives of steel boiler plate.

Superintendent Russel, of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western, has issued an order to employes, prohibiting them from using tobacco in any form when on duty.

Nickel Plate employes who are taking a short vacation: Engineers D. T. McFee, J. A. Swartz and S. P. Hooper, Fireman John Vesseriat and Brakeman H. Renberger.

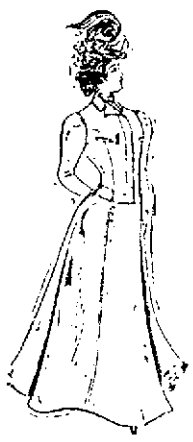
James Quinn, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, is off duty on account of injuries received yesterday. While lifting a heavy piece of metal he severely sprained his back.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul has purchased the Mason City and Fort Dodge road, an eighty-eight-mile line, extending from Mason City, Ia., to Leigh in the same state.

Pittsburg machinists who are on the absentee list: P. J. Hess and M. Hughes, sick; J. F. Franke, visiting in Chicago, and O. W. Bassett and Denny Cleary, attending to private business.

Peter Junk, of the Pittsburg planing mills, is taking a day off duty to attend to some business matters of his own. He was one of the unfortunate patrons of the Schell investment company.

Three engines were turned out and two taken in the Pittsburg repair shops during the week ending today. Every stall in the shop is occupied and there is no indication of a falling off in the work in the near future.



MAY SALE— OF WOMEN'S— TAILORED SUITS.

It's a stock adjusting of wantable suits--done now while the demand is at its best, to insure getting owners for these stylish suits.

They are in a great variety of weaves, and have been reduced to prices to effect a rapid go out.

AT $5.98 EACH

REAL VALUE $8 & $10

30 handsome tailored suits, made of cheviots and serges, plain and fancies materials, all-wools, jackets silk lined, skirts lined with percaline.

No Woman in Fort Wayne has ever bought so good a suit at so small a price as this lot offers.

AT $7.98 EACH

REDUCED from $12 & $15

25 very elegant tailored suits, made of homespuns, cheviots and coverts; made in first-class style, Jackets silk lined, skirts percaline lining. These are very stylish suits, come in all new desirable shades of late spring cloths; making alone will cost a woman as much or more as we sell the entire suit for, ready to put on.

AT LESS THAN COST TO MAKE

A SAVING OF A THIRD AND A HALF.

50 women's tailored suits, including imported costumes. The handsomest lot of suits ever shown in our suit parlor--some silk lined throughout, jacket and skirt, some plain and richly made some very handsomely trimmed. Made of fine English suitings, whipcords, satinets and extra fine cheviots. Sale of these begins at once.

THE CHINAWARE DEP'T

is showing new wares in imitation cut glass, real cut glass and chinaware. See its matchless bargains.

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

IF DEFECTIVE PARTS ARE FOUND IN THE MANSON BICYCLE WE WILL REPLACE FREE AND PAY ALL EXPRESS CHARGES

BICYCLE BARGAINS.

Manson "Sandi" 3 crown Eccentric $50
America Truss Frame - $42.50
Manson Roadster $35; Auditorium $25
Royal $20, fitted with M & W., Chase, Newton, Hartford or Goodyear Tires.

Easy payments or big cash discount.

BROSIOUS & BROSIOUS, 38 Clinton St.

THE OLDEST, THE LARGEST AND THE BEST!

(INCORPORATED.)

Indiana Medical and Surgical Institute,

No. 10 W. Wayne Street.

W. R. Mayo, A. M. M. D.

The Ablest and Only Expert Specialist in the State.....

And Secretary American Association of Medical and Surgical Specialties.

Six Years in European Hospitals.

New methods of treatment and new remedies used.

All Chronic Diseases and Deformities treated success fully - such as diseases of the Brain Heart, Lungs, Throat, Eye and Ear, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, (Bright's Disease,) Bladder, Rectum, Female Diseases, Impotency, Blood, Seminal Emissions, Nervous Diseases, Catarrh, Rupture, Piles, Stricture, Diabetes, etc., etc.

Office Days--Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Office Hours from 9 a. m., to 9 p. m.

Street Cars and Carriages direct to the Institute.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS:

W. R. MAYO, M. D., C. M., General Manager,

No. 10 West Wayne Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

LOANS TO Salaried People

Holding permanent positions with responsible concern, on their own name.

ROOM 3, Arcade, Upstairs.

MONEY!

Can be used to no better advantage than by placing it with the ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, 34 East Berry Street.

Any number of shares can be taken at any time. Six per cent. interest paid on all classes of stock. No fees to investors. Money to Loan for any Purpose.

Who Is Your Tailor?

If your tailor satisfies you in regard to price, quality, fit and workmanship, leave well enough alone. On the other hand, if you consider making a change for the better, keep us in your mind. We have no trouble convincing the purchasing public every day that we build the BEST CLOTHES in the city for the LEAST MONEY.

Blue Serge Suitings

are now in great demand. Step in and see what we can do for you in this line before placing your order.

I. MAUTNER & CO. TAILORS.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Business Office - - - - - - 173
Editorial Rooms - - - - - 650

THE WEATHER.

Chicago, May 20.—For Indiana: Showers tonight and Sunday; winds shifting to easterly and increasing.

LOCAL NEWS.

Miss Esther McDonald is the guest of friends at Angola.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. James B. White, jr., a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Underwood went to Decatur today to spend Sunday.

John H. Bass and J. I. White returned last evening from Chicago.

Mrs. L. A. Centlivre went to Chicago today for a visit with friends.

Architect Weatherhogg was at Huntington on business yesterday.

Mrs. B. Epstein is entertaining Mrs. Sophia Summerfield, of Aurora.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Taylor have arrived home from their wedding tour.

Mrs. G. W. Beers entertained a number of friends at high tea last evening.

Mrs. Martin Gross and Mrs. H. A. Duemling have been made members of the Laetitia club.

George F. Frier, of the National Telephone company, is at Kendallville and Ligonier on business.

Mrs. E. R. Richards and son Neil, of Laud, Ind., are guests of Mrs. J. H. Foster, of 19 Lavina street.

Miss Alice Knight entertained schoolmates and a few other friends at her home yesterday afternoon.

J. M. Richards has resigned his position at the Nickel Plate restaurant and is succeeded by A. W. McIntosh.

The ladies' society of Trinity English Lutheran church gave a supper at the church parlors last evening.

Mrs. A. W. Morrison and Miss Studebaker have returned to Decatur after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Vesey.

Mrs. R. S. Robertson addressed the upper grade pupils of the Clay street school Thursday afternoon on "Venice."

A merry company of young people formed a picnic party to Riverview farm last evening and enjoyed a chafing dish supper in the cottage.

Judge Chapin will leave Sunday evening for Boston and other eastern cities on patent business. Mr. Denny, of the firm, is already there.

Miss Abbie Pfeiffer entertained a company of ladies at whist at her home yesterday afternoon and both ladies and gentlemen at supper afterward.

Rev. P. W. Botts has returned from Decatur, Mich., where he accompanied the remains of his wife for interment. Rev. Botts will now fill his regular appointments as usual.

A laborer on the court house, whose name could not be learned, was struck upon the leg by a stone which fell from the dome of the building last evening. A painful bruise resulted.

Walter Gretcher, who enlisted in the regular army in this city a few weeks ago, died in one of the army hospitals at San Francisco. His home was at Pierceton, Kosciusko county.

Dr. Ernest Burkett, a graduate of the Indiana Dental college at Indianapolis, is in the city and will associate himself with his brother, Dr. W. G. Burkett, in the practice of his profession.

JOHN KARIGER GETS THE TEN.

John Kariger, of Washington township, got the $10 at Patterson's, for ticket A26,162.

"TERRIBLE."

Ninety-three people lost their appetite at the Wellington Cafe last Sunday evening, because they got the best five-course dinner in the city for 35c. Served from 5:30 to 7:30.

See the BIG line of Wall Paper. SURE to please you, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON REAL ESTATE OR PERSONAL SECURITY. C. F. PFEIFFER, ROOMS 9-7, BASS BLOCK. 21f

Busiest Wall Paper men in the city, and YET can do YOUR work and do it RIGHT, at lowest prices, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

AT GLOBE CHALLENGE SALE.

Our famous $12.00 Men's and Boys' Blue Serge Suits, challenge price. $7.77.

GLOBE, A. K. Hurst & Co.

YOUR dealer shows a FEW styles of Wall Paper, while you can take your choice out of HUNDREDS at same or LOWER prices, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

$10 in cash given away each week at Patterson's.

PRAISE YE HIS HOLY NAME.

WORSHIP IN THE HOUSE OF THE LORD.

Sabbath Sermons and Services in Fort Wayne Churches Tomorrow—Announcements.

Salem Reformed church—Sunday school at 9:15; morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30; evening service will be in English. P. Ruhl, pastor.

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, D. D., pastor—Services tomorrow morning at 10:30; Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; young people's meeting at 7 p. m.

Immanuel Baptist church—Services tomorrow morning at 10:45 at the tabernacle, corner Clinton and Holman streets. Rev. D. W. Kerr will preach. Sunday school at 9:45.

Free Methodist church, 268 East Creighton avenue, P. W. Botts, pastor.—Services as follows: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school at 3 p. m. W. T. Peckham, pastor.

Third Presbyterian church, corner of Calhoun and Holman streets, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor—Subject of morning sermon, "The Sabbath Day and Civil Liberty;" evening, "Creed and Deed."

At the West Jefferson street Church of Christ, services will be held at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. tomorrow. "The Joys of the Christian" will be the subject of the morning sermon. In the evening a boys' service will be held. P. J. Rice, minister.

Railroad Young Men's Christian association—Rev. J. H. Evans will preach at 3 p. m. This will be a meeting for men and the first address by the new pastor of the Evangelical Association church at this place. Bible study at 4 p. m.

The Fort Wayne branch of the Christian and Missionary alliance hold services each Sunday at 3 p. m., in the gospel tabernacle, corner Clinton and Holman streets. D. W. Kerr, superintendent of the Fort Wayne district, will have charge of the services.

Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets, J. H. Evans, pastor.—Preaching tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m.; subject for morning, "Led by the Spirit." Y. P. A. at 6:45 p. m.; evening subject, "The Promises of the Father." Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Heidelberg Reformed church, Rev. Maurice Samson, pastor—Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.; morning service at 10:30; subject, "The Work of the Holy Spirit." There will be confirmation and celebration of the Lord's supper. Evening service at 7:45; subject, "Imperialism."

T. J. Russell will preach at the city mission, 170 West Main street, Sunday evening. With the assistance of Captain Scott, of the Volunteers of America, he will hold an open air service at the corner of Berry and Calhoun streets at 6:30 Sunday evening, "Led by the Spirit." Y. P. A. at sion, "The Mystery of Godliness."

Berry street M. E. church, corner Harrison, C. C. Cissell, pastor—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 and 8:30 by Miss Anna Downey, of Evanston, Ill., assistant secretary of the national W. C. T. U. The celebrated Vernon brothers will assist in the singing at both morning and evening services. All other services as usual.

English Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton streets, C. F. W. Meyer, minister.—Sunday school at 9 a. m.; preparatory service for holy communion, 10 a. m.; service with the Lord's supper, 10:30 a. m.; sermon appropriate to the day: Pentecost. Evening service, 7:30 o'clock; text, Rom. iii., 21:23: "How man is justified of God."

Christ's Evangelical (English) Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; preaching at 10:45 a. m. and 8 p. m.; morning subject, "Essential Conditions for the Baptism of Fire;" evening, "Elizabeth, the Mother of John the Baptist," the thirteenth in the series on "Some Noted Women of the Bible." C. E. at 7 p. m.

Services at Wayne street Methodist Episcopal church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor. Sunday school, 9 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m.; classes, 12 m.; Junior League, 3 p. m.; Epworth League, 6:30 p. m.; sermon, 7:30 p. m., subject, "An Unyielding Moral Purpose; or Daniel Against Corrupting Influences." The Linden quartet will sing at least two selections at each service.

At Westminster church the pastor, Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., will give an illustrated discourse on "Triumphs of the Gospel in Syria, or From Baalbek to Beirout." There will be many beautiful pictures from photographs taken by the pastor himself. At Baalbek are the greatest ruins in the world and the scenery of the Lebanon mountains, which were crossed in snow in May, is unsurpassed. At 10:30 a. m. a sermon will be preached on "Our Rest Day." All other services as usual.

See the BIG line of Wall Paper. SURE to please you, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

AT GLOBE CHALLENGE SALE.

Child's Wash Suits, special 35 cent values, at 19 cents.
Child's Wash Suits, extra 50 cent values, at 39 cents.
Child's Wash Suits, extra 75 cent values, at 45 cents.

GLOBE, A. K. Hurst & Co.

LOWEST RATES VIA NICKLE PLATE ROAD FROM FORT WAYNE.

To Chicago, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, New York and Boston daily, each direction. A peerless trio of fast express trains, with vestibuled buffet sleepers, unexcelled dining car service. All express trains of Nickel Plate road arrive at and depart from Van Buren street union passenger station, Chicago. R. J. Hamilton, agent, Fort Wayne, Ind. 'Phone 507. 25tf

Special low rates given on all photographs of children for the next ten days, at Hatton's gallery, over Hamilton bank. It will pay you to call and get prices and see our work. 1813

You never saw so many nice wash suits in one store as we show.

SAM, PETE & MAX.

Ladies tailoring is one of our specialties. Call and examine our line of ladies' goods. G. Schmidt, 57 E. Berry St. 27tf

AT GLOBE CHALLENGE SALE.

Don't miss seeing our fine line of High Grade Suits at Challenge Sale prices.

GLOBE, A. K. Hurst & Co.

See the BIG line of Wall Paper. SURE to please you, at L. O. Hull's, 90 Calhoun St.

We have too many childs' sailor and vestee suits. Have reduced prices to sell them quickly.

SAM, PETE & MAX.

SIMPLE SENSE

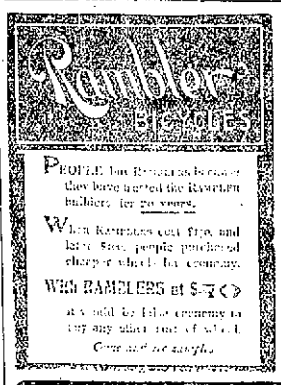
There is a right way to do all things. An expectant mother can easily realize, if she stops to think a moment, how dangerously wrong it is to swallow medicines when in her condition. She can see that the outside application of a liniment which softens and relaxes most certainly be the thing for her to use. Such a liniment is MOTHER'S FRIEND which she can depend upon doing her a world of good before and during labor. Send to us for our free illustrated book, "Before Baby is Born." Mother's Friend is sold in drug stores for $1 a bottle, or from THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

EBERSOLE PIANOS UNEQUALED IN TONE.

Intending purchasers of fine Pianos should call and see the large stock of New Style EBERSOLE PIANOS now on our floors.

The public is CAUTIONED against the disreputable methods of a "would-be" competitor, who is showing a DAMAGED EBERSOLE PIANO, thereby intending to mislead those who desire a reliable and finetoned instrument.

FRANK B. LONG,
Sole Representative Fort Wayne and Vicinity.



A few '98 IDEALS . . . $18.50.

Juvenile 24 and 26 inch wheels, girls only, - $14.00

A. C. KATT, 84 Clinton Street.

Prices that Completely Eclipse— Competition,

At J. L. Sievert's Wholesale and Retail Optical and Jewelry establishment, 85 Calhoun Street.

We are determined to sell more rings than all other stores combined.

For this week we offer you choice of seventy-five set rings at only $1.00 each, worth from $2.50 to $3.50.

100 different patterns at only $2.00, worth $4.00 to $5.00.

Engagement and wedding rings go at half-price.

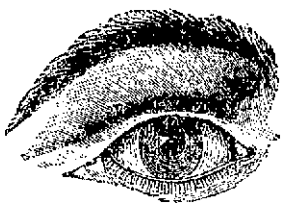
On our line of 8-day striking clocks we save you from $2.00 to $2.50 on every purchase.

Fitting glasses to the eye is our specialty; with a feeling of pride we can show up our good results. Remember we refund your money if our glasses are not as we represent them and we acknowledge no equal in this part of the state.

Our properly adjusted glasses relieve eye strain, cure frontal headache and strengthen the sight. Try us for a comfortable pair of glasses and be convinced.

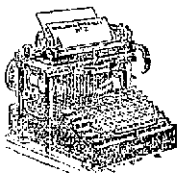
Steel spectacles, $1.00; Gold, $5.00 up.

J. L. Sievert,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL OPTICAL AND JEWELRY STORE, 85 CALHOUN STREET.

The Smith Premier Typewriter



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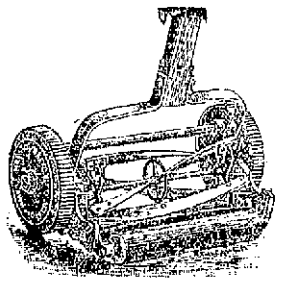

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The Fort Wayne Sentinel

ESTABLISHED 1833. [PAGES 7--12] FORT WAYNE, IND., SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RECORD OF HEROISM.

MARVELOUS WORK OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE SAVERS.

Important Service Rendered the Government During the War With Spain—Life Saving Stations Commissioned as Coast Signal Stations.

[Special Correspondence.]

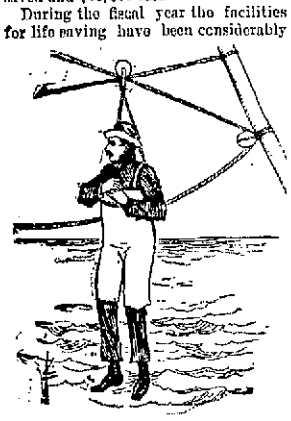
WASHINGTON, May 15.—Statistical tables and columns of figures are apt to be mighty dull and prosy, but there are times when they become fairly eloquent, even though printed in so commonplace a document as a government report. In a volume just issued by the treasury department these figures and tables tell a thrilling story of heroism and devotion, of fearlessness and endurance, of discipline and efficiency, that is almost incredible. It is the report of the United States life saving service for the last fiscal year, in which is set forth, mainly in statistical form, a record of rescue work most creditable to the brave men who risk their lives to save those whom the angry sea would claim for its victims.

There were, according to the report, 204 stations embraced in the life saving establishment at the close of the fiscal year. Of this number 192 were situated on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, 56 on the coasts of the great lakes, 15 on the Pacific coast and one at the falls of the Ohio river. The coasts thus protected are divided into 12 districts.

The reports of the several district officers show 402 disasters to documented vessels within the field of life saving operations during the year. The number of persons on board these vessels was 3,118, of whom only 12 were lost. The estimated value of the vessels was $5,861,320 and that of their cargoes $1,307,070, making the total value of property imperiled $7,168,390. Of this amount $6,410,530 was saved and $757,860 lost. The number of vessels totally lost was 59.

There were also 365 casualties to undocumented craft—sailboats, rowboats, etc.—carrying 874 persons, only 10 of whom perished. The value of property involved in these instances is estimated at $190,705, of which $177,825 was saved and $21,880 lost.

During the fiscal year the facilities for life saving have been considerably



THE BREECHES BUOY.

improved and augmented, and six new stations have been equipped and commissioned. There has also been great improvement in the means of communication by wire and signals between the stations, particularly on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, until now there is almost a continuous signal line from Quoddy Head, on the easternmost coast of Maine, to San Luis, on the Texas coast of the gulf of Mexico. This was brought essentially about through the exigencies of the war between this country and Spain. The government realized at the outset the necessity of a line of signal stations along the Atlantic and gulf coasts so equipped and distributed as to detect without delay the presence of the enemy's vessels, should any appear, and also to impart to and receive information from the vessels of the United States skirting the coast without the necessity of their putting into port. While the necessity for such a system was extremely urgent, the problem of effecting it as a new and original organization in time to be of service would have been difficult.

Happily, without the slightest intention of doing so, the government had already provided itself for this very emergency by the establishment of life saving stations at frequent intervals and at points where an enemy would be most likely to attempt an inroad. The general superintendent of the life saving establishment suggested their availability for coast signal purposes. They were already manned by trained and disciplined crews, who were versed in the use of the signals of the international code, accustomed to patrolling the beaches and maintaining a searching watch for all objects to seaward. The suggestion was promptly accepted, and about two-thirds of the life saving stations on the Atlantic and gulf coasts were at once commissioned as coast signal stations. While it did not fall to their lot to "sight the enemy in the offing," as the enemy did not choose to appear, they performed valuable service in advising the navy department of the movements of government vessels, among which instances perhaps the most notable was the receipt and transmission of the message of Captain Clark of the Oregon when he rounded to off Jupiter and signaled that the great battleship had arrived from its long journey round the Horn and was in fine fighting trim.

While there is a constant improvement in the life saving facilities latterly, it has been more in the line of thoroughly utilizing and perfecting existing apparatus than in the introduction of new devices. This has been shown in the improvement made at the various stations in operating the life car and the breeches buoy and in overcoming the difficulties in getting lines to distressed ships in heavy storms.

SAMUEL HUBBARD.

MISS GRANT'S PRINCE.

He Is Young, Handsome and of a Proud Old Russian Family.

Prince Michel Cantacuzene, the young Russian nobleman whose engagement to Miss Julia Dent Grant, granddaughter of General U. S. Grant and daughter of Brigadier General Fred Grant, was recently announced, is the latest scion of royalty to surrender to the charms of an American beauty.

Miss Grant met the prince in Rome three months ago, just after her visit to Egypt. The prince is 25 years old, and until recently has been military attache of the Russian legation in Rome. He has large estates near Moscow.

The family of the Cantacuzenes is one of the most famous in southeastern Europe. Its founder was the Byzantine Emperor John Cantacuzenus, who was prime minister in the reign of Andro-

PRINCE MICHEL CANTACUZENE.

nicus III and who was appointed regent and afterward emperor. Serban Cantacuzene, who died in 1865, tried to liberate Wallachia from the Turks, while Constantine Cantacuzene, who was born in 1800 and died in 1875, was a distinguished Roumanian statesman.

The Count Cantacuzene, who was Russian minister at Washington in the late sixties and early seventies and whose beautiful wife made a sensation at the capital, was presumably a relative of Miss Grant's fiance.

Prince Cantacuzene, who has also the title of Count Speransky, is related on the maternal side to the late Prince Gortchakof, who a quarter of a century ago was "the Grand Old Man of Russia," being grand chancellor of Russia and minister of foreign relations.

The fact that the Cantacuzenes own estates near Moscow does not signify that they are possessed of great wealth, for there is one family in this country of vast domain which owns 2,500,000 acres and is not regarded as rich. The youthful prince is said to be unusually talented.

This is the third prince who has paid court to Miss Grant. The Prince of Turin and Prince Albert of Flanders both danced attendance on her for one whole season at Newport, but all to no purpose. Three times and out is a rule which seldom fails, so you see the noble Russian had the fates with him.

A GALLANT PRIVATE.

Swam Ahead of Funston In Crossing a River Under Fire.

Perhaps it has occurred to many folks, in regarding the general lionizing of Brigadier General Funston, that some of the men in the ranks must be entitled to a lot of credit as well. While there is no doubt as to the heroism of the gallant officer who has led his men to such deeds of daring the fact remains that without brave men to go with him he could have accomplished nothing but his own destruction.

Here is one of those men. His name is William B. Trembly. Less than a year ago he was a laborer in the Kansas City stockyards, with no thought of being a hero. Now he is a private in

WILLIAM B. TREMBLY.

Company B of the Twentieth Kansas volunteers, has been mentioned in Manila dispatches and will probably get a commission.

Private Trembly is one of the two men who accompanied Funston in his notable swim across the Rio Grande. As a matter of fact, he swam ahead of his colonel. He carried the rope which was made fast on the side occupied by the enemy and formed the nucleus of a raft ferry on which the Kansas boys were carried over to victory. This swim was made under the hottest kind of a fire from the Filipinos, who were intrenched on the coveted bank.

Private Trembly is 22 years of age and is the only son of a widow, Mrs. Agnes Trembly, 623 New Jersey avenue, Kansas City. He was for several years a newspaper carrier, but at the time of his enlistment was working in the stockyards.

SOLDIER CORRESPONDENT.

Carried Camera, Notebook and Rifle In the Philippine Wars.

William Gilbert Irwin, the soldier war correspondent whose interesting letters from the Philippines have been read by many thousands of persons all over the country, has come home from the war and is now busy with his pen.

Mr. Irwin went to the Philippines as a private in the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers. Along with his rifle he carried a notebook and camera. When he was not busy shooting the Spaniards or Filipinos with his rifle, he took snap shots at them with his picture box. During the siege of Manila and while the Filipino revolt was getting ready to break out, as well as later, he sent correspondence letters to various maga-

WILLIAM GILBERT IRWIN.

[From a photograph taken in Manila.]

zines and publications in this country. After a battle he would spread out his writing materials, perhaps on a cracker box or a camp table, and write his vivid descriptions of the exciting scenes which he had just experienced.

Besides taking part in the siege of Manila, Mr. Irwin had a hand in much of the hot fighting against the Filipinos around Manila. He was with his regiment when it made that memorable charge up the Binonda cemetery hill Feb. 3 and was in a number of later engagements. Yielding to the urgent and flattering offers of American publishers, Private Irwin recently secured an honorable discharge and returned to his home in Ligonier, Pa.

When asked for an account of some of his personal exploits, this soldier correspondent modestly replied: "I cannot say that I have had any out of the ordinary. All the other fellows had about the same experiences."

This author veteran of two wars is 25 years old and is a native of Pennsylvania. Before going out as a soldier he taught a country school and was a newspaper reporter. He is now at work on the history of his regiment. After this is finished he will publish his Manila notes in book form and then devote his time to literary work on industrial and scientific topics.

How to Make Tomato Soup.

Cook three cupfuls each of brown stock and tomatoes, with a slice of onion and a sprig of parsley, a bit of bay leaf and four cloves, 15 minutes; strain; add one-third of a cupful each of browned butter and flour, and salt, pepper and cayenne to taste. Cook two minutes. Add one tablespoonful of wine, strain and serve.

How to Cure Burns.

A great deal of unnecessary suffering is endured in this world, and much of it is caused by burns and scalds. There is a simple relief for such accidents, which will prove invaluable if properly applied. An application of common whiting and oil, or water if oil cannot be obtained, will draw the fire out of the burn or scald and give immediate relief. Make the ingredients into a paste and lay it over the part affected, covering it with some old linen and cotton wadding. This is one of the most soothing and at the same time best of remedies.

How to Make Potato Bread.

Boil four white potatoes and mash. Add three eggs, one-half cup sugar, one cup shortening, one pint of water, one yeast cake, flour enough to make a sponge. Let it rise two hours. Add salt to taste; make up like bread. Set to rise again; make out in pans. Rise and bake.

How to Make Curry Soup.

Skin, scald and chop two small onions, pare, quarter and chop a large apple; wash half a cupful of rice; melt a tablespoonful of butter in a pan and brown the apple and onion in it; draw the pan to the side of the fire; mix a teaspoonful of curry powder with three tablespoonfuls of cold water. Add it, with the rice and three pints of stock, to the pan and boil until the rice is cooked. Add a teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of cayenne extract.

How to Make Herring Savory.

Take some soft herring roes, pepper them and roll each one in a thin slice of bacon. Fry in a little bacon fat till done through. Cut some rounds of bread with a fluted cutter, fry crisply a golden brown color. Place each roll on a round of bread and serve very hot.

THE CORN PITH MAN.

HOW INVENTOR MARSDEN HAS UTILIZED A VAST WASTE PRODUCT.

He Thought Out a Plan Which Will Make Uncle Sam's Ships Unsinkable and Put Dollars in the Pocket of the Poor Farmer.

Five years ago there was no known use for the millions of tons of corn stalks annually raised in the United States other than the limited one which the farmer designates when he mentions "dry fodder." But cows will eat only a small part of a dry cornstalk, so the bulk of this vast yield was practically waste. It had been so for generations.

Then Mark W. Marsden appeared and proceeded to work out his theory of putting to some use the 160,000,000 tons of cornstalks which the American farmer raises and throws away each year.

Mr. Marsden had heard of cellulose. He knew that it was made from cocoa fiber; that it had been used with great success as a protective lining for warships and that it cost $600 a ton, the product being uncertain and hard to get.

Why not make cellulose out of corn pith? Mr. Marsden set himself to answer his own question, and he has done it. He does make cellulose out of corn pith, many tons of it.

But the pith is only a small part of the cornstalk. Being a practical economist, he tried to find some way of utilizing the refuse. Reflecting that cattle would eat portions of cornstalks, he decided to separate these parts. He has done it. His machines cut it up into a fine meal, which is sweetened with molasses, pressed and sold as feed.

Now Mr. Marsden is at the head of a great industry and is getting rich very fast. But this success did not come without a lot of hard thinking and persistent effort. In the year 1895, after a series of experiments and the securing of letters patent on numerous inventions, he succeeded in impressing the Messrs. Cramp and certain naval authorities and capitalists at Philadelphia with the value of corn pith cellulose as a lining for the cofferdams of battleships. He then came to Owensboro, Ky., the center of a large corn growing belt, and leased a large building on the river front, near the center of the city.

In this barnlike structure he placed machines of novel design and began to

MARK W. MARSDEN.

buy all the cornstalks he could contract for at $6 per ton. From these cornstalks he extracted the pith, treated it chemically, compressed it and sold it to the government for $400 per ton.

The byproducts he ground and sold for cattle food, meeting the market price per ton of hay. He also directed his experiments in other lines, to ascertain the commercial possibilities of his discovery.

He found that corn pith cellulose dust would absorb and retain nitroglycerin better than sea island cotton, which is usually used as a carriage for this explosive. Also, he discovered that corn pith was the very thing which the manufacturers of smokeless powder had been looking for. So now there is a company organized for the special purpose of manufacturing this novel byproduct.

When the announcement was made that a cellulose factory was to be erected at Owensboro, it conveyed but little definite information to the public. When, however, the Marsden company announced to the farmers that it wanted 30,000 tons of cornstalks delivered at the factory and receiving yards in and about Owensboro at $6 per ton, the enterprise ceased to be a joke. It was something better.

The value of corn pith cellulose for battleship lining has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the home and foreign governments in a series of tests with cofferdams, and the United States has contracted for all the company can supply.

An ounce of cellulose will absorb 15 times its own weight in water, and a compressed block an inch thick, if laid on water, will swell to six times its original thickness or more. If a steel projectile be fired through the cellulose lining of a battleship, the hole closes immediately and the inflow of water only extends a short distance from the outer skin.

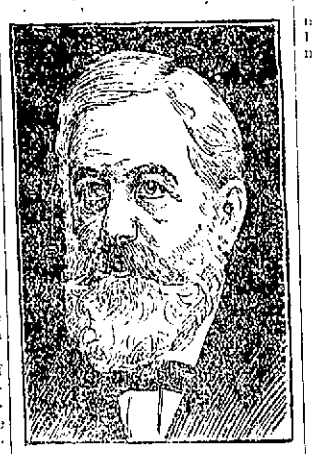
Mr. "Corn Pith" Marsden is now ready to make all of Uncle Sam's ships unsinkable. At the same time he will furnish smokeless powder to sink other ships not so protected. And the American farmer is mighty glad Mr. Marsden has found a use for cornstalks.

SEWELL FORD.

AN EMINENT "ANTI."

Edward Atkinson, the Famous Boston Statistician and Economist.

Edward Atkinson, the famous Boston statistician and political economist, who has incurred the displeasure of the government by his aggressive anti-imperialistic crusade, is a vigorous old man who has many times before run amuck in popular traditions and battled popular ideas. He does not mind being a minority. He rather likes it. But in



EDWARD ATKINSON.

sending to our soldiers in the Philippines his pamphlets denouncing the war and urging them not to reenlist he has got himself into particularly hot water.

Just before the civil war Mr. Atkinson began writing the monographs which have made for him an international reputation. He has written on many subjects, from cooking to the science of general government. Invariably he has been an "anti." He has advocated every sort of prude it from antislavery to antiexpansion.

As a statistician, Mr. Atkinson holds a high place. He has published figures—surprising, convincing figures—about many things, great and small. Also he has been an inventor. He gave to the world the Aladdin cooker with which he tried to convince the day laborer that a man could cook himself three nice meals a day at total cost of 8 cents.

Mr. Atkinson was born in Brookline, a suburb of Boston, nearly 72 years ago, and he has always lived there. His father was a Boston merchant way back in the beginning of the century. Mr. Atkinson, although a learned man, is not a college graduate. He left the grammar school at an early age to go to work as a clerk. What he knows he has dug out for himself. Still he declines to call himself a "self made man." "You might as well talk of a self laid egg," he says.

He has been successful in business, owns a fine residence in Brookline and has a large family of grown up children. Although past three score and ten, he apparently has no thought of retiring from active life. He goes to his office in Boston every day and studies and figures just as hard as ever. He is a mild looking old gentleman, and his eyes beam out through his steel bowed spectacles in a kindly sort of way. He is about the last man one would think of accusing of treason or other high crimes.

IN MEMORY OF THE MAINE.

Design of the Chapel to Be Erected at Annapolis.

A feature of the $6,000,000 improvements which are to be made to the National Naval academy at Annapolis will be the erection of a handsome new chapel which is to be known as the Maine Memorial chapel. Plans for this structure have just been completed by Ernest Flagg and have been accepted by the government.

The new chapel will occupy the highest point of the extensive grounds and is meant to constitute a noble monument to those who perished with the

DESIGN FOR MAINE MEMORIAL CHAPEL, ANNAPOLIS.

battleship Maine. The plans provide for a domed building in the form of a quatre foil. Its foundations are to be about 160 feet square and its dome will rise to a height of 150 feet. Above the principal entrance is to be the following inscription:

To the Glory of God.
In Memory of
The U. S. S. Maine and Her Crew,
Who Were Destroyed in Havana Harbor,
February 15, 1898.

Congress has already in the last two years made $1,050,000 available for the immediate prosecution of some of the most urgent improvements at Annapolis, and estimates will be presented in December next by the naval authorities for nearly $3,000,000 additional.

KEEPS HER NAME.

Toledo Woman Puts Into Practice Advanced Ideas on Marriage.

A Toledo couple have inaugurated a novel departure in the marriage line. They have been made man and wife, but the latter retains her own name, not merely for business reasons and use, as has sometimes been done by professional women, but as a matter of principle.

Lydia Kingsmill Commander is the name of the bride, and the groom is Herbert N. Casson. Both are ordained ministers, and each has advanced ideas

LYDIA KINGSMILL COMMANDER.

concerning the married state. Fortunately for them these ideas agree. They believe in the literal and absolute equality of husband and wife. Mrs. Commander and her husband expressed this idea in a signed statement which they gave to the press at the time of their marriage. In it they say jointly:

"We believe true marriage to mean a deep affinity of heart and mind and soul existing between a man and a woman who find in each other the inspiration of all that is best, highest, noblest and purest in the character. We believe that the lives should blend and harmonize, making together one perfect whole, and yet that each should preserve his or her own individuality, developing all that lies within the nature to its highest capabilities, neither demanding aught of the other, but each seeking the welfare and happiness of the other."

HOW TO TREAT MUMPS.

Seasonable Hints on a Painful Ailment of Children.

Mumps is most frequent between the ages of 5 and 15 years, and, as a rule, the same individual has it but once, says the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. It runs its course in from two to three weeks.

The inflammation begins in one or both parotid and other salivary glands and rapidly extends to the surrounding tissue, causing swelling and great pain. The left parotid gland is most frequently attacked first, the right parotid becoming implicated two or four days afterward and often later. Sometimes only one side is affected.

The attack is rather sudden, the first symptoms being a feeling of languor, great depression, chill fever with a temperature of 101 to 103 degrees F. Dry skin, quick pulse, headache and convulsions occur in children who are subject to them. These are followed in a day or two by stiffness and great pain in the angles of the jaw, the mouth being opened with difficulty. A swelling will be noticed below and in front of the ear, pear shaped in appearance, and having a soft, flabby feeling. In from two to five days this swelling matures, remains in this condition about three days and then rapidly recedes. The environing parts are so affected sometimes that the features are greatly distorted, and at times the skin is shiny and red.

Sometimes the saliva is increased and sometimes diminished, while earache or a constant ringing in the ears is present, and deafness occasionally occurs, due to the swelling of the eustachian tube.

The first thing to do is to put the patient to bed. Reduce and control the fever by mild febrifuge medicines. A bath or a sponging with tepid water is of great benefit. Watch the urine and keep the bowels open. The food should be entirely liquid, on account of the difficulty in swallowing. If there is much pain and restlessness, an anodyne should be given. Dover's powder is a good, safe one and will be found in nearly every household. Place either warm or cold packs, whichever is the most pleasant to the patient, to the affected parts. Keep the patient warm and comfortable and at an even temperature, allowing no drafts. If the swelling continues to linger longer than the sixth or seventh day or if pus or matter is detected, medical aid should be obtained.

How to Prepare the Bath.

To two quarts of boiling water add four large tablespoonfuls of spirits of ammonia, four tablespoonfuls of shaved castile soap, one tablespoonful of turpentine, a tablespoonful of sal soda and three of glycerin. Two drops of oil of roses will dissipate the odor of turpentine, which might be omitted, but is an excellent cleansing agent. Half a teaspoonful is enough for a gallon of water and is like oil to the touch. It leaves the skin moist, soft and delicately perfumed, and is much cheaper than soap.—New York Journal.

A CRADLE OF GENIUS.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE WHERE RUDYARD KIPLING WORKED.

John T. McCutcheon Describes His Visit to Lahore, Which Was the Scene of the Famous Author's Early Struggles in Literature.

Every lover of Kipling, if he did not know it before, has learned during the recent Kipling mania that the famous author laid the foundation for future greatness while working as a reporter on The Civil and Military Gazette in Lahore, India.

It was while grinding out the daily grist of local happenings that Kipling found time to create that immortal trio, Mulvaney, Ortheris and Learoyd, who, as we now know, existed in the military cantonments of Nuum Meer, only a few miles from the office of this Indian newspaper; hence Lahore and all of its surroundings become objects of interest.

John T. McCutcheon, the artist correspondent of the Chicago Record, visited Lahore not long ago while on his way back from Manila, where he had been chronicling the doings of Dewey and, like the inspired news getter that he is, gathered some very interesting facts about the cradle of Kipling's genius. In a recent issue of the Chicago Record he writes as follows:

"Lahore and the northwestern part of India are full of Kipling, for the greater number of his Indian tales relate to Lahore, Simla and the Punjab frontier. When he was a young man, he started to work on The Civil and Military Gazette in Lahore, and for seven years was connected with that paper, doing all kinds of work.

"The newspaper office is about the same as it was in those days. Many members of the mechanical and business staffs are still associated with the paper, but Kipling to them is merely a former half forgotten employee who has since made something of a reputation. It seemed singular to them that any one from America could be interested in him or have a curiosity to see where his early work was done. It certainly appeared to me that Kipling was less known in Lahore than in America.

"The newspaper plant—two low spreading bungalows in a broad compound—was very different from one's ordinary conception of a newspaper

OFFICE OF THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE, CRADLE OF KIPLING'S FAME.

[From a sketch by John T. McCutcheon.]

office. In one of the buildings were the editorial offices and in the other the printing presses, composing rooms and business offices.

"In the former was Kipling's old room, where his stories were written. It was a high ceilinged, bookish looking place, with imposing stacks of books and files standing high against the walls. He had first occupied a little corner wing, but the ceilings were low, and the heat of the summer made it uninhabitable. So he was moved into the larger room.

"Mr. Stevenson, the assistant editor, who now occupies Mr. Kipling's former desk, showed me many of the old files of the paper with the author's early 'stuff' in print. A greater portion of the more famous stories and poems have been clipped out, but I ran across occasional pieces that I had never seen in print before.

"There is very little to indicate that Kipling was any more popular personally in those days than he is now. Indeed many of his former acquaintances were distinctly uncomplimentary in the tone of their reminiscences, but there was a general respect for his cleverness and genius and among some a great incredulity that people were really buying $100 Kipling editions.

"Old Rookur odd-in, the foreman of the pressroom of the paper, was professedly a profound admirer of his former associate and an early prophet of the young editor's future greatness. He seemed delighted to talk of him and pointed out places in the pressroom that have been mentioned in Kipling's stories. Here was the table at which Kipling sat on that awful hot night when Daniel Dravot, the 'man who would be king,' and his 'pal,' Peachy Carnehan, came to get information about Kafiristan. Three years afterward, in the same pressroom, Peachy Carnehan came back and told the wonderful story of their adventures as kings.

"Out beyond the little compound garden which fronts the editorial and press rooms of The Gazette is the broad mall where Peachy sat two hours in the blazing sun. A mile away is the big Delhi gate from where the caravan started to go north into Afghanistan through the Khyber pass, with Daniel disguised as a mad mullah and Peachy disguised as his mute servant."

For all of which information the enthusiastic collectors of Kiplingania ought to be duly thankful to Mr. McCutcheon, who is a pioneer in the field where many feet are sure to follow

WOMEN AT THE FRONT.

Officers' Wives Who Are With Their Husbands in Manila.

With our army in the Philippines are many brave American women, wives of the officers, who have accompanied their husbands to the front. They have been prompted to go half way round the world by the desire to be as near as possible to their loved ones in the hour of danger. In so doing they have been in some danger themselves, but they have not flinched.

Most of these soldiers' wives are staying at Manila hotels. Some of them

MRS. FRED FUNSTON.

have set up housekeeping together in the better quarter of the city. Even in Manila itself there have been times when these heroic women have been threatened with danger. They have been surrounded by treacherous Filipinos and have been exposed to the horrors of fire, many conflagrations having swept various districts of the city.

These women know all about the tragedy of war. They have seen the ambulances come back from the front crowded with wounded, and they have visited the overrunning hospitals. They have even heard the whistle of bullets and from their windows looked out to see their husbands leading their men out to the firing lines. Such sights as these are enough to shake the nerves of any but heroic women.

Among the army women in Manila is Mrs. Fred Funston, wife of the gallant Kansas soldier who was recently made a brigadier general and who has almost daily risked his life during the late campaign. Mrs. Funston is a bride of only a few months too.

Mrs. Funston met her husband for the first time while on a visit to Camp Merriam, near San Francisco. The Twentieth Kansas was encamped there. She was Miss Edna Blankard then and was regarded as one of the prettiest girls in Oakland, where there are a whole city full of beautiful girls, you know.

Her father, who is a veteran of the civil war, took her down to see the soldiers. There she was introduced to the dapper little colonel of the Twentieth Kansas. Apparently, he is as energetic in lovemaking as he is in fighting, for he wooed and won her in the few short weeks that he was waiting for a transport to take him to the front.

It was just three weeks after that introduction that they were married at Miss Blankard's home in Oakland, and

MRS. J. F. LUCEY.

[illegible] Just [illegible] Funston to be careful! And just imagine such a honeymoon, will you!

Every week Mrs. Funston posts a bulky letter in Manila. It is directed to the white haired mother of the new brigadier general, who lives in Allen county, Kan. The missive tells the old folks there all about the doings of their soldier son, whose name has become a synonym for personal courage all over the land. Generally, there are a few lines written by the brigadier himself.

Some of the women who went to Manila with their husbands are now wearing widows' weeds. Among them is Mrs. Stotsenberg, widow of the late Colonel Stotsenberg, who lost his life during the charge at Quingua.

Another war widow who left Manila only recently is Mrs. Dr. McVay. Her husband was a surgeon in the regular army, and died of fever in Manila after being worn out by overwork in the hospital.

Mrs. J. F. Lucey, wife of a lieutenant in the First California heavy artillery, was in Manila when the Filipino revolt broke out. Accompanied by two other ladies, she engaged a launch and went as near to the fight as possible.

The grandest thing of the whole fight, she has decided, was the effective work of the monitor warships.

"This was the first time that I ever saw bloodshed," said Mrs. Lucey. "It is all very well to talk, but when you see our darling boys shot down you get to hate these Filipinos, and when you

MRS. F. L. BLACK.

hear that so many are killed in such and such an engagement you feel inclined to give three cheers.

"I have lived in Cavite and know that the excitement of conquest bolsters up the courage to do and dare. The insurgents had frequently threatened to attack Cavite, and several times we women were hurried off to Fort San Felipe. At the slightest sound the men were up in arms and chasing madly down the street, leaving us to protect ourselves. On the morning of the 5th of February we were awakened by the bursting of shells and the roaring of guns. We hurried to our breakfast and ran like mad up and down the sea wall.

With the army women in Manila are a number of wives of naval officers. Among them is Mrs. Black, wife of Lieutenant F. L. Black, of the flagship Baltimore. She writes of her life there:

"The night of Feb. 4 will always be in my memory. The continuous, strong, short, sharp reports, and the courage that comes up in every woman's heart rose to the occasion then. The sound of the Gatling balls like great whirlwinds of [illegible] who saw it with a [illegible]. We took up our necklaces in the basement for safety. Before [illegible] were beginning it were pretty lively about midnight.

Many other American women are still in Manila, either from force of circumstances or choice. They are [illegible] the wounded, and many are the dying. [illegible] for homesick boys and [illegible] with [illegible] kindness.

One American woman [illegible] in the field and [illegible] the [illegible] not feeling [illegible] every day she [illegible] back to the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

WHAT WOMEN * ARE * ** DOING. **

Many socially prominent Kentucky women are owners of thoroughbred racing horses and patrons of the turf. Among these is Mrs. Annie Lyle Bradley Barnes, wife of Colonel William S. Barnes. She personally conducts Melbourne farm, near Lexington, one of the most famous in the blue grass country.

Mrs. Bradley Martin, who has been widely known as one of the leaders of New York society, has decided to make London her permanent home, with her daughter, the Countess of Craven. She will establish an elaborate salon in the fashionable quarter of London.

The New Jersey Legal Aid society is a recently formed organization for the purpose of giving legal advice and assistance to women and dependent children, in that state, free of charge. Mrs. Emily E. Williamson is the promoter of the enterprise, and some of the most eminent lawyers of New Jersey have been retained by the society.

London society was recently agitated over the sudden and strange disappearance of Lady Sophie Scott, wife of Sir Samuel Scott and daughter of Earl Cadogan, the viceroy of Ireland. After two weeks' absence she returned home as mysteriously as she departed, but no explanation of her conduct is given.

Three California women—Mrs. McLean, Miss Shumway and Mrs. Heunig—are likely to receive medals from congress for heroic life saving service. They rescued half a dozen people from the wrecked steamer Chilkat, off the California coast.

Miss Sarah Hewitt, daughter of ex-Mayor Hewitt of New York, conducts her father's farm at Ringwood, N. J., and is known throughout the countryside as "the Squire of Ringwood." She is an expert horsewoman and is able to manage the most spirited animals. Occasionally she dons a feather apron and shoes a horse as well as a man.

One of the few American women who witnessed the battle of Manila Bay was Mrs. J. F. Lucy, wife of Lieutenant Lucy, who accompanied her husband to the Philippines. She recently returned to this country and is enthusiastic in her praise of the valor and heroism of American soldiers and sailors.

Mrs. Madeline Yale Wynne, who is an artist and author not unknown to fame, is said to be the only woman silversmith in the world. Following her own artistic ideas, she manufactures from the crude ore many dainty and unique articles of ornament and usefulness.

Erie, the county seat of Neosho county, Kan., claims a distinction accorded to no other town in the United States. Two local newspapers are published there, both of which are owned and edited by women.

Mrs. Jennie June Croly (Jennie June), president of the New York Women's Press club and the founder of Sorosis, has been much entertained in London, where she has been spending several months. Mrs. Croly was one of the speakers and guests of honor at the first meeting of the Society of American Women, just organized in London.

Three years ago Mrs. Francis W. Ralston, Jr., of Philadelphia was society's favorite at Narragansett Pier. She is now the superintendent of the millinery department of one of the largest New York dry goods houses. There has been no change in her social or financial conditions, her acceptance of the present position being a desire to exploit her notions of artistic millinery rather than the necessity of earning a livelihood.

"Who will give us a new word which shall be the feminine for fraternize?" asked a well known member of the New England Woman's club the other day. "Women cannot fraternize; what do we do?" And then she answered her own conundrum, "We sorosize."

Through the patriotic efforts of Miss Ada Levering, Hanford, daughter of Judge Hanford of Seattle, Wash., Admiral Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, will be presented with a suitable gift commemorative of the fact that at the great battle of Manila the commander's vessel bore the name of the capital of the state of Washington.

How to Renovate Black Cloth.

Black cloth skirts and coats that have become rusty or mud marked should be cleansed and brightened in the following manner: Boil one pound of logwood, half pound of bruised gall, a quarter of a pound of green vitriol and two and a half quarts of water. Boil for an hour and a half, strain and sponge all over the cloth when quite cold

THINGS FOR SUMMER.

New Drapery Stuffs and Dainty Hot Weather Gowns.

Nearly all the big stores are now showing immense numbers of hammocks, lounging chairs and draperies suitable for the decoration of country homes, where the great desideratum seems to be to have everything airy, transparent, or at least to suggest something in the way of coolness and comfort.

There are cretonnes with great tulips in all colors in honor of Holland's dainty little queen. For couches there are many rough Madagascar and Mozambique cloths in soft, cool green, with slight figurings, which take the form of stripes. They are fringed out at the edges.

There is Java cloth in Kutch designs for all sorts of cozy corners and draperies, and Kioto crape of cotton in very many quaint Japanese designs for window, bed and other draperies. This is 27 inches wide and very pretty indeed. It is light and also cheap.

Rooms are completely furnished in this way. The curtains, bed, bureau

DAINTY SUMMER GOWNS.

and dressing table draperies are all of this crape. The round bolster cover and the counterpane are also made of it, and two or three comfortable sofa pillows are of the same. Ribbons to match tie up the draperies and add a touch of elegance. In this way each room may be made distinctive by having each in a different color of the hangings.

There is what is called "fiber grenadine" for portieres in Bagdad stripes. They are effective, cool and cheap. Sometimes the Roman striped Italian silk blankets are hung for portieres, and still oftener burlaps. This last can be had printed with different figures, but really the most artistic is the plain rough burlaps in its natural color.

This may be fringed and knotted and hung on a rod with rings so that the knotted part falls down, or it may be made with a wide hem only at top and bottom, and some few have a row of Bulgarian embroidery in coarse stitches and wool.

I saw in the swellest Broadway store this week a handsome summer arrangement for a porch or parlor. The wicker chairs had stiff, rather flat cushions of burlap in natural color. These cushions were square and had a diamond of Turkey red in the center, so that the points touched the sides of the cushion, leaving burlap triangles at the corners. A sort of valance was made of fringed burlap on the lower part of the chair with a red band in the center to drape it.

There was a small sofa fixed in the same way with five easy wicker chairs and a couch. A sort of Japanesy looking table was draped with the red and the burlaps. There was a screen which looked like the mats that come around tea boxes. This had diamond shaped centers with a gold embroidered crane in each one. Burlap portieres were arranged behind the furniture, and they had red borders. A Japanese matting in cream and green was on the floor. The whole looked very inviting.

The numbers of cushions for chairs and sofas, hammocks and cozy corners are astounding. Most of them are in India, Turkish, Persian and Bagdad stripes, wherein all the colors are gathered in such small compass that they do not look glaring or gaudy. These cushions are about 20 inches square and made perfectly plain. Only the cotton ones are ruffled.

The pretty Sheila portieres are there too. These are made of little seeds of a sort of plant. We call it Job's tears. They are strung on long threads, and between them are bits of bamboo colored to bring out some pretty design. They sound so pleasantly as the breeze makes them hit together.

Other pretty portieres and mantel drapery are made of the tiny yellow shells gathered at the seashore and strung together. Any one can make these, if she only has the shells. But to buy them one must be rich.

To enjoy the furniture mentioned above one must have a big, cool porch and loose, easy gowns that shall still be pretty enough and dressy enough to wear all day if one wishes to and that the pretty owners will not be ashamed of if visitors come.

One dainty gown of this description was shown me the other day. There was a snug underdress of pale green taffeta and an outer one of dotted swiss. It had the appearance of having dropped down from the Empress Josephine's time, with a modern touch or two. The ruching, of crepe lisse around the ruffles and sleeves, was very dainty and light. A wide ribbon sash was tied high under the arms in empire style.

A pink nun's veiling is made with a full princess back, fitted sides and a full front. Around the bottom are three bias ruffles, each edged with a ruching of white silk mull. The yoke, collar and undersleeves are "all over" white lace. The ruffles to the yoke collar and sleeves are all edged with the ruching.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

TOWN RUN BY WOMEN

BEATTIE, KAN., WHERE PETTICOAT GOVERNMENT IS SUPREME.

Men Allowed Vice to Run Riot, So the Women Went Into Politics and Won—Now They Are Purifying the Town.

Another town has unconditionally surrendered to the advancing hosts of female suffrage and, for a year, at least, will be completely ruled by women, from mayor down to path master. This latest municipality to come under the sway of womankind is Beattie, Kan. At the recent city election party issues were thrown to the winds, and the question involved was one of morals.

For a number of years the town had been overrun by saloons, gambling houses and other places of wickedness, and the local government had been dominated by these influences. The women of Beattie felt keenly the disgrace and besought their husbands and sons to elect men who would enforce the liquor laws of the state, close the saloons and put a stop to their corrupting regime. Their appeals were fruitless. Things went on from bad to worse. The town seemed wholly given over to vice.

Finally, when patience had ceased to be a virtue, the women decided to take matters into their own hands and oust the "whisky ring" which controlled the place.

It was a hazardous undertaking in a town where there still prevailed much of the lawless spirit of the frontier. Beattie, in it remembered, is in one of the remote and still sparsely settled counties of northwestern Kansas, where civilization has not reached its highest stage.

The women, however, were courageous and undaunted. They decided to place a ticket in the field for the municipal election, composed entirely of women, whose character and standing in the community should command the respect of all voters who desired good government. They adopted this platform: "Suppression of saloons and gambling dives, clean streets, good sidewalks and the encouragement of general improvements."

The abhorrent element which controlled the town placed in the field its strongest ticket, and had recourse to all the wiles of "practical politics" in conducting the campaign. As election day approached the excitement became intense, and there was scarcely any other topic discussed in the little city. The women, encouraged and supported by the better element among the men, made a gallant fight, and won by a substantial majority, electing their entire ticket, the successful candidates being Mrs. Marie Totten, mayor; Miss Gussie O'Neil, clerk; Mrs. Jennie Schleght, treasurer; Mrs. Annie Smith, Mrs. Jane Kerlin and Mrs. Mattie Watkins, members of the council.

It was not alone a victory for the women, but a triumph for better local government, in which good men contributed their share. Election day was windy and stormy, but the women went bravely to the polls and conducted the closing work of their campaign with as much skill as men would have done.

Nearly all the candidates on the women's tickets were formerly school-

MAYOR MARIE TOTTEN.

teachers from the east and women of unusual intelligence and self reliance.

"To be beaten by a lot of schoolma'ams," said one of the defeated candidates, "is the most humiliating thing about it."

The new mayor—she taboos the words mayoress and council women—is about 40 years of age and is quite wealthy. She says she will improve and beautify the town even if she has to use her own money in doing it. Of course such epithets as "petticoat government," "the broom brigade," "the mamma council" and the like have been hurled at the new administration, but the women have kept on in the even tenor of their way, fulfilling their pledge to rid the towns of the saloons and kindred places of evil. On the buildings where formerly flourished debauchery and vice are now placards—"To Let."

The police judge and the city marshal, appointive officers, are men, but they propose to resign and place the whole burden of administration upon the women, a responsibility which they say they are entirely willing to assume. They propose to teach the men folks how to conduct a clean administration and promise that at the end of their term Beattie will come to mean much the same as beatitude.

ANNETTE CRAWFORD.

"Occupations of Women and Their Compensation," a series of sketches by that clever essayist and journalist, Lida Rose McCabe, is meeting with deserved success among women readers. It is a collection of short articles on women who have succeeded in various professions and lines of business and retails their personal experiences

How to Preserve Plants.

When the plants are first plucked they should be dipped in boiling water and left there for a few seconds. This instantly checks growth and kills all life. Then let them dry a few moments, and they are ready for pressing and mounting. Plants treated in this way will retain their shape and colors for years. All botanical specimens for museums are dipped in boiling water before mounting

CARE OF BABY CHICKS.

"Whatever Is Worth Doing at All Is Worth Doing Well."

Many a busy farm wife adds to her manifold duties the rearing of chicks. The feeding and care that she bestows on these attractive little creatures are not wholly given because they are things of beauty, but because she knows that there are good "returns" in store for all the time and feed that she bestows properly upon the wee chicks. Properly bestows, mind, for improper and insufficient food, overfed or irregularly fed chicks, entail a loss or result in a disappointingly small profit. When chicks are 24 hours old, they may usually be removed with safety from the nest, if they are placed in a sunny, sheltered nook or corner, in a rainproof coop, having a board floor.

Carefully examine mother biddy, and, if not entirely free from lice, subject her to the cleansing fumes of some good lice killer. If you have none, saturate an old rag with kerosene, rub her legs well and brush over the feathers lightly, taking especial pains to rub the breast feathers, wings and under part of the body feathers, but do not have wet enough to drip. Place her in the coop with her babies. Hens treated in this way once a week or once in two weeks will rarely have any lice to transmit to their chicks.

A hurdle, built of woven wire or lath, about the coop to protect the chicks from other hens or from some cat intent on a juicy morsel for herself or her kittens, is a wise precaution, a necessary one if you desire to raise a large per cent of the chicks hatched, especially necessary if you are raising pure bred birds. The wire can be taken down, rolled up and put away after the chickens are grown, and will last for years.

After using a variety of foods I have for the past two years fed rolled oats and millet seed almost exclusively. One might think it expensive food, but it is not. Take a few dozen eggs to the grocer and exchange them for oatmeal. If you are not more than pleased with the results and the cheapness of this feed, then your experience will differ greatly from mine. On no account wet or cook the oatmeal. Feed dry always. Millet seed makes them plump as quails. Place the coops where the chickens can have free access to the garden, and they will glean all the bugs and worms that this plat affords and will also get all the grit they require. Never neglect to provide them with plenty of pure, clean water. If one hasn't a drinking fountain, a very good substitute is a saucer or tin plate in which a baking powder or tomato can is placed. We vary their feed by giving occasionally finely chopped or hard boiled eggs. As soon as garden vegetables begin to grow shredded onion tops and crisp lettuce leaves are added to their bill of fare. As the chicks develop we change from oatmeal and millet seed to cracked corn (for night feed) and give wheat screenings or buckwheat mornings.

Always see that the little feathered pets are securely housed if a sudden storm is imminent, and let their shelter at all times be such that they are dry and warm. A chilled chick is quite as bad off as you would be in a like condition. Remember they are "baby" chicks, and if you would have them grow and thrive you must treat them accordingly. Cold and lice are their greatest enemies, the two sources from which nearly all their ills emanate. Careful housing nights and rainy days will prevent the former, and cleanliness and a judicious use of a good liquid lice killer certainly will prevent or totally annihilate the latter. You may think this altogether too much trouble. You "would rather let them take care of themselves than fuss like that." Do you hatch 10 to 12 chicks from every sitting and rear them all when they "take care of themselves?" Or do you have several hens wandering around half the summer with one or two, possibly three, chicks apiece? Do you get $1 to $10 for a pullet or cockerel? Do you sell sittings of eggs at $1 to $5 each? Dear farm sister, "Whatever is worth doing at all is worth doing well."—Anna Cole Pickering in Housekeeper.

Food Value of Hen's Eggs.

A subject for continual discussion between poultrymen, and especially writers on poultry, is the difference, supposed or real, between white and brown eggs. On this question a bulletin of the government's agricultural bureau says, and this ought to settle it:

"It has been said by some that the brown eggs are richer than the white ones. This statement is not borne out by a chemical analysis, and the physical examination proves that the main points of superiority, though extremely slight, are possessed by the white eggs. The minute differences that are found between the two groups are exceeded by variation between the varieties within the same group. We can therefore state as a conclusion, both from a chemical and a physical point of view, that there are practically no differences, so far as the food value is concerned, between the white shelled and brown shelled eggs."

Feeding Meat.

Ground meat or ground bones should not be mixed with other foods. It should be fed separately as a food by itself. There should be certain meals on special days, for giving it to the hens. For instance, give it at night every three days in a trough, unmixed with other food, so that the hens will have nothing but the ground meat or ground bones for that meal. Do not feed it oftener than twice or three times a week.—Feather

Let There Be Light.

Light in the poultry house is an absolute necessity, and the inmates must have it to be in a healthy and cheerful condition. Fowls will not thrive in a dark and cheerless place any more than plants will.—Maine Farmer.

FRED FUNSTON.

IN REPLY to a telegram from a Chicago paper inquiring "What's the matter with Funston?" William Allen White, editor of the Emporia (Kansas) Gazette and writer of the famous editorial, "What's the Matter with Kansas?" wired the following:

I have known Fred Funston for about fifteen years; went to Kansas State University with him, where we had a slow mile race for the foot of every class. Afterward we roomed together while working for Kansas City papers. He is not afraid of anything that can talk. Once in school the town's "bad coon" tried to run over Funston. The darky weighed 200 pounds, and was a "scrapper" with a razor record. Funston is 5 feet 3 and weighs about 95. He "bluffed" the "colored brother" to a standstill and went for a warrant and marched the boss bully through the main streets of Lawrence at the point of a gun. Once when he was a Santa Fe train conductor he threw an obstreperous cowboy down in the middle of a car aisle, took the cowboy's gun away, pounded him up with it, threw him off the train and chased him half a mile down the track, throwing ballast at him. Funston was in Alaska four years ago, and he took a longer trip in the middle of the dark arctic winter with only Indian guides than Peary took in Greenland in the light of summer. There is absolutely nothing the matter with Funston, and what is more, there are several hundred other young fellows in Kansas made of the same stuff.

Three years ago Funston went to Cuba. In his travels he had come across the junta and soon became imbued with a desire to do battle under the lone star flag. To think is to act with him. He sailed away in a filibustering vessel, was landed near Mariana and joined Maceo. He was familiar with arms of all kinds and soon

wore the stars of a colonel of cavalry. He had a bunch of irrepressibles with him and they did excellent service.

He raided the country to within sight of Havana and when the Spaniards hunt down upon the Cubans Funston's raiders held the rear guard. They stood off Blanco's veterans until the great chieftain could escape to the hills. They were in every skirmish and were terrors to the foe. When the mulatto general fell and his forces were scattered the raiders went with them. Funston had a hard time of it dodging the enemy, but luck was with him and he reached his native land, a war veteran months before the nation decided to take a hand.

With the outbreak of war he was offered and accepted a staff commission by one of the officers of rank. Governor Stanley of Kansas raised a regiment of volunteers in addition to the national guard and called it the Twentieth Kansas. He offered the command to Fred Funston, who accepted and, when the regiment was ordered to the far east he hastened to assume command. Since then the name of Fred Funston has been mentioned in the dispatches more frequently than that of any officer, regular or volunteer, who is in the Philippines or who fought at Santiago.

Actual warfare had scarcely commenced in Luzon until the world began to realize that Kansas produces something besides grasshoppers and high winds. The Filipinos had not fallen back into their second line of trenches until the world was made aware that the Twentieth Kansas had driven them out of their first. "Colonel Funston with a handful of the Kansas regiment" went out and got them. A forward movement was determined on, the jayhawker colonel and his willing followers were in the van.

Lloyd Wheaton, a veteran of many a battle on the frontier, started to wlip Aguinaldo out of Malolos. His column, called the flying column, was detached from MacArthur's division and projected northwestward from the defenses before Manila. Funston, of course, was in this flying column, for speed, decision, skill and pluck were needed; he has them all and his men have also. Wheaton succeeded in his object. Every paper in the land printed his picture, but beside it could be seen the boyish face of the Kansan, covered by a soft brown beard of recent growth.

Then MacArthur started up the country to whale Aguinaldo out of his boots. He took Wheaton, Hale, Otis and had Hall in reserve. The four columns marched away, regulars brigaded with Funston's raw levies. They fought their way through jungles and over frightfully rough country, but they advanced. A river, supposed to be impassible, was met with not far from Malolos; Funston and half a company of his men swam over and kicked several hundreds of Filipinos out of the trenches.

Those who have sat in admiration of the exploits of the gallant Kansas officer have probably not realized what this swimming of rivers in Luzon means. All, of course, are aware that the deeds were accomplished in the face of a determined fire. But who has stopped to think or realize that the rivers of that archipelago are thronged with huge man-eating crocodiles? Men soon learn to face a storm of bullets and even joke about them. But the world has few men who would be willing to face the prospect of furnishing a meal to a hungry crocodile. Yet this is what that youth from Kansas has done more times than the cablegrams show.

Since the boys from the West faced the night attack of August at Malate, delivered in the throes of a frightful storm; since the gallant men from gopherdom and Sandburrville turned back the exultant don, making seeming victory, sweet because of the awful slaughter of Cavite, the bitterness of abject repulse and defeat, the world has realized that the wind-swept plains of the West produce something more desirable than atmospheric disturbances. Since the men who follow the figure 20 on the broad blue banner of Funston's regiment have taken to swimming crocodile-infested rivers that they may mingle with Filipinos the world has taken a sudden interest in sunflowers.

This interest is not born of esthetic cism; it is a virile, manly interest. It means that if Kansas can produce a regiment of such sunflowers then Kansas deserves to stand well up at the head of the list of States. No State in the Union—with one possible exception—has cause to blush when the names of her soldiers are mentioned. This applies not only to the present, but all other conflicts. All have won honor and fame for self-sacrifice, daring and devotion. But of all the names which have won added luster since the first shot was fired none shines so brightly as that of Fred Funston. No regiment has a record more fully complete with military glory than his. That is why the query, "What's the matter with Funston?" is answered with a mighty roar, "Nix."

And He's at It Yet.

Cecil J. Rhodes is the fourth son of a rector of Bishops Stortford, and in his boyhood often scandalized the good people of the place by his tricks. If there was any "devilment" on foot, says one who knew him, it was 100 to 1 that young Rhodes was in it.

Deserted Capitals in India.

A remarkable feature of India is the number of deserted capitals. There are no fewer than three old Delhis, all close to each other, and south of the present city.

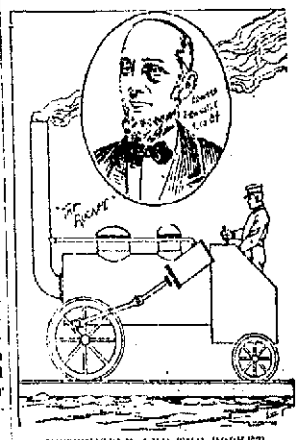
Simple Antidote.

Milk, if taken in large quantities, is the best antidote for carbolic acid.

RAN ON THE ROCKET.

Edward Entwhistle, the First Passenger Engineer, Is 84 Years of Age.

Edward Entwhistle, who has recently celebrated his 84th birthday at the home of Mrs. Thomas O'Hea, his granddaughter, in East Des Moines, Iowa, has seen the great railroad systems of the world develop from their very beginning. He was the first railroad passenger engineer. Despite his age he is hale and hearty and looks confidently forward to several years of life.



ENTWHISTLE AND THE ROCKET.

Mr. Entwhistle as a boy of 14 held the throttle on the first trip of the Rocket, Stevenson's pioneer engine.

Edward Entwhistle was born March 21, 1815, at Tilsey's Banks, Lancashire, England, and while a mere boy was apprenticed to learn the machinist's, or, as it is known in England, the engineers' trade. The Rocket was built in the shops in which he was employed and the interest which he took in the machine attracted the attention of Stevenson, who recommended that he be permitted to ride on the engine on its first trip over the Liverpool and Manchester line, for which it was constructed. Young Entwhistle made the trip and on the return journey he held the throttle. This was the beginning of his career as a locomotive engineer. He ran the Rocket for two years, making two round trips between Liverpool and Manchester, a distance of thirty-one miles each way. The work wore on him and he was obliged, because of nervousness, to resign. Stevenson then secured for him a place as second engineer on one of the duke of Bridgewater's coasting steamers. He came to America in 1837 and became engineer on the Troy, a Hudson river steamer. Soon after the engineer of the famous John Bull locomotive was injured and Entwhistle took his run. In 1844 he came to Chicago and at different times held positions as stationary engineer, lake steamer engineer and locomotive engineer. He came to Des Moines in 1856 and became engineer of Shepherd & Perrier's flouring mill. Later he became engineer of the Ankeny mills, a position he held for twenty-two years.

When Mr. Entwhistle visited the World's Fair in Chicago he spent nearly all his time for three days standing beside the Rocket, which was on exhibition. He is a remarkably modest man and did not make his identity or his early connection with the engine known. He even pledged the members of his family not to "give him away," but he derived great pleasure from gazing at the pioneer locomotive and comparing it with the modern machines which were on exhibition in the same building. The picture which accompanies this sketch is from a photograph taken about the time of Mr. Entwhistle's visit to the World's Fair.

A woman is a lot easier to hunt down than a mosquito.

Marriage to the average man is a luxury; to the average woman it is only a necessity.

When one girl speaks of another as "so sensible" you will notice her nose always turns up.

A man never really loves a woman till he loves her too well to try to teach her to play whist.

At certain periods every girl has so many soul-yearnings that she has hardly room for a square meal.

The prophet Elijah ought to have let the boys alone; then they would have grown up to be bald-headed themselves.

If there is anything at all in the transmigration theory, it is probable that every woman has at some time been a cat.

No man has any real idea of the length of a minute till his wife makes him wait ten of them before he takes off a mustard plaster.

When two women first see each other each one always wonders whether the other is married; when it's two men, each wonders what the other one is worth.

The reason why a married man can never go down to business the day before his wife comes back from a visit is because he has to stay home to wash up all the dishes he has used.

A man always rises in his own estimation when he gets on familiar terms with a person of whom he once stood in awe.

The Kilt.

The Christian Association of Paterson, N. J., has refused to let it to a Scotch society. They entertain moral objection to the kilt.

DO YOU WANT ANYTHING, TRY THE WANT COLUMN OF *Of the Sentinel. It rarely fails:*

MAKING A NEW EDEN.

A PLAN TO RECLAIM THE EVERGLADES OF FLORIDA.

Pet Project of Jefferson Davis, Who Surveyed the Territory When Serving in the United States Army—Big Money in Sight.

[Special Correspondence.]

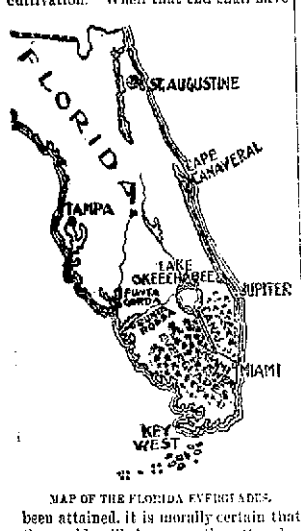
ST. AUGUSTINE, May 15.—When Jefferson Davis was serving in the United States army in the Seminole war, he surveyed extensive areas of territory neatly adjacent to the famous Florida Everglades. At the same time he took the altitude of Lake Okechobee above the waters of the ocean and the gulf, and suggested one of those monster schemes of improvement by which civilized man changes the face of nature. It was no less than the reclamation of the 4,000,000 and odd acres of waste ground now constituting the Everglades, or, as the Indians call it, the Grass Water.

For the overflow of Lake Okechobee toward the south makes a seemingly hopeless swamp of 6,500 square miles, and although the ground is of the richest, being, as is known, alluvial soil from 6 to 20 feet deep, it is constantly so flooded as to make its cultivation impracticable, and "saw grass" is about the only vegetation there.

Jefferson Davis conceived the notion that by a system of drainage by canals the surplus water which flows from the lake could be carried to the ocean and the land made available.

It has been figured that a matter of $5,000,000 or so will suffice for the work, and, as the prize is so rich, considerable study has been put on the question. Lately so much attention has been given to it that it is believed that some syndicate of capitalists has taken it in hand and is quietly pushing the enterprise. Captain J. E. Rose, an engineer and surveyor of experience, has been examining the ground and formulating plans, and it is believed that if the capital is not already pledged it will be easily secured. Rumor has it, and the sanguine believe the rumor, that the work will be begun within the year.

A brief description of the conditions will explain the theory on which it is held that the work will be justified. The lake, fed by numerous large streams from the northward, lies 22 feet above tide water. The glades, through which and over which the surplus water runs, slope downward from the marshy shores of the lake to a level of 12 or 13 feet above tide water, giving a natural drainage of, say, ten feet toward the outer edge of the glades, where a limestone ledge intervenes between the glades and the ocean. Several natural streams pierce this limestone ledge and discharge into the ocean, but this relief is not sufficient to keep the glades from the perpetual overflow. The plan proposed is to cut one main canal from the lake directly through the glades to the Miami river, striking that water course at a point near Miami City, and so carry off the great body of the surplus water. Subsidiary canals will connect with the other streams to the ocean. Natural drainage is relied upon after the opening of these canals to do all the work, and it is estimated that in a few years' time the submerged and partially submerged lands will be dry enough for cultivation. When that end shall have



MAP OF THE FLORIDA EVERGLADES.

been attained, it is morally certain that the world will have another "garden spot" equal in richness to any now known, for the wash of alluvial soil and the decayed vegetable matter that has fallen for ages undheeded and unseen have enriched the ground beyond computation. The climate is tropical, frost being unknown, and the production of sugar and fruits is only a matter of moderate industry and the least little patience.

An indication of the probable success of the scheme, providing the money is really supplied, is found in the condition of the great Disston sugar plantation. This tract lies to the north of Lake Okechobee and was not as marshy as the Everglades proper, but it was of similar character, and only within a few years past was it reclaimed by drainage, as it is now proposed to reclaim the glades. Today it is of enormous value and is devoted to the successful cultivation of sugar.

The Everglades are interspersed with islands and with shoals where the water lies only a few inches over the soil, but in places the pools and crooked channels are five or ten feet in depth. It is claimed that with two exceptions the territory has never been explored or even crossed by white men, though the Indians seem to know their way around in it. Two reporters from the New Orleans Times-Democrat crossed it in 1893, and in 1892 a Mr. Ingraham made a similar trip from Fort Meyers to the eastern border of the glades.

DAVID A. CURTIS.

How to Make Hair Tonic.

One-half pint best alcohol, pour it little finest quality castor oil, let stand few minutes to dissolve, then add more of the castor oil. Repeat the operation until the alcohol will not take up or dissolve any more oil. Then add little finest quality of agreeable scent of your own preference. Shake well. You will then have one of the finest hair dressings in existence.

ROCKEFELLER'S WHIMS.

How the Oil Magnate Acts In His Boyhood Haunts.

[Special Correspondence.]

OWEGO, N. Y., May 15.—John D. Rockefeller was not born in this town, but spent his boyhood here and part of his early manhood. His people were farmers and owned a farm in this vicinity. John made his first money by raising turkeys. He was a small boy when his mother gave him some turkey eggs. By the following Thanksgiving day the birds were sold, and John saved the money. Then the boy went to work on a neighboring farm, owned by a man named Lamont. John gave all of his earnings to Mr. Lamont for safe keeping. This beginning was the foundation of the Rockefeller fortune.

Mr. Rockefeller has many old and warm friends here. He loves to steal away for a day and visit the scenes of his youth. It is a fact that the famous

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

millionaire seldom carries large amounts of money with him. When he reaches the hotel, he often is compelled to borrow from the proprietor. Soon after registering Mr. Rockefeller disappears. But where does he go? Generally to a neighboring livery stable. He is a good judge of horses and is fond of driving. This is his method of selecting a rig. He will first look over the horses and select two of the best. Then the carriages are examined, and one which strikes his fancy is chosen. Finally all the drivers are lined up. Each man is scrutinized closely. Mr. Rockefeller then picks out what appears to be the best material. It is a literal case of many being called and few chosen. The lucky man, besides having the signal honor of driving such a distinguished American, is rewarded by the gift of a dollar at the close of the drive.

When everything is ready, Mr. Rockefeller is driven around to the house of a friend. One, two and perhaps three members of the family are invited to get some fresh air. They go out to the country and make frequent stops at the farmhouses where Mr. Rockefeller is acquainted. The carriage will stop, and he will first tell some short story. Then he will alight and start for the door, but when about half way will return to the carriage and tell its occupants another story. What is this delay for? Simply to allow the women of the household to get ready for the visitors. Clean, white aprons are brought out and put on. Then they talk about the old days, about the kindreds and delightful fellowships of the past. Mr. Rockefeller will frequently say, "Do you remember So-and-so?" Then some long forgotten person will be recalled, and the mention of a new name will bring up other recollections. In the quiet of these simple homes the millionaire is rested and refreshed.

Mr. Rockefeller has given as high as $15,000,000 to charity in a single year. Like most successful men, he believes that the Lord helps them who help themselves. His methods of giving are unique. Until a case or object has been thoroughly investigated he will not contribute a cent. A former preacher, Rev. Mr. Gates, looks after Mr. Rockefeller's benevolences and supervises the distribution of such money. When the Baptist church here needed a parsonage, the church people made an appeal to Mr. Rockefeller, but instead of giving them the total sum required he agreed to contribute $50 for every $100 which the congregation contributed. Thus he made the people work.

Mr. Rockefeller is happy in his family relations. He has a wife, formerly a schoolteacher, three daughters and a son. The children are all grown up. The girls dress very plainly, and instead of appearing in elaborate tailor made gowns look like ordinary young women. The girls attended school at Rye, N. Y., kept by one of the Lamont family, who are related to Mr. Rockefeller's first employer. The girls did not have much money to spend, and it was noticed that they did not make many trips to New York city, like the other girls.

Although the members of his family love Mr. Rockefeller dearly, it is true they seldom write to him. They telegraph. Wherever Mr. Rockefeller happens to be he receives three or four telegrams per day, and they, as a rule, relate to some trivial matter. They all ride bicycles, including the father, and if some of the family decide to make up a small party of friends and go out for a spin they telegraph the fact to the head of the family, even if he is 3,000 miles away.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is the name of the son, and he has just passed his twenty-first birthday. He is now a director in one of his father's big enterprises. Mr. Rockefeller senior is proud of the young man, and has brought him up on hard work. The father recently said his son had worked as a day laborer at the house at Forest Hills, Cleveland, building roads. There are 11 miles of stone roads on this property. The young man has also cut over 11 cords of wood on the same place.

WILLIAM R. BRITTON.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VIII, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MAY 21.

Text of the Lesson, John xviii. 15, 27. Memory Verses, 23-25—Golden Text, John i. 11—Commentary Prepared by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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15. "And Simon Peter followed Jesus." In Matth. xxvi. 58, it is said that Peter followed Him afar off, and when any follow Him that way instead of following fully we may expect to see some work of satan in such a one. The dogs do not need to run after the sheep which keep close by the shepherd. It is only the wanderers which need to be barked in. Matthew also says that Peter went in and sat with the servants. He put himself in bad company. He is in great danger.

16. "Peter stood at the door without." John went out and spoke unto her that kept the door and had Peter come in a little nearer. Before this and immediately after His arrest all the disciples forsook Him and fled, even as Jesus had said, "Ye shall be scattered, every man to his own and shall leave me alone" (John xvi. 32). But Peter and John must have soon returned. Peter in his great weakness and John in his great love seemed in many ways the nearest to Christ of all the disciples.

17. "Art not thou also one of this man's disciples? He saith, I am not." Thus spake the damsel that kept the door, and thus Peter replied. Peter, who had said: "Although all shall be offended, yet will not I. If I should die with Thee, I will not deny Thee in any wise" (Mark xiv. 29, 31). How little we know our own hearts or realize how weak we are and what we might do if left to ourselves.

18. "Peter stood with them and warmed himself." He stood with the servants and officers who had made a fire of coals to warm themselves, for it was cold. The expression "it was cold" seems to me to go along with that in chapter xiii. 30, "It was night." If they call to mind any time in your own life when with you, either literally or figuratively, or both, it was night—so dark and cold and lonely—you will better understand. To our Lord it was from the earthly side so dark and lonely, but His comfort was His Father's presence and approval.

19. "The high priest then asked Jesus of His disciples and of His doctrine." As if it had been some friendly call that Jesus had made upon him, while all the time there was murder in his heart and he was probably rejoicing that at last he had this man in his power who had set aside their traditions, broken their Sabbath days, defied their power and plainly told them that they were hypocrites, blind guides, whited sepulchres. Our Lord Jesus had proved that He was Israel's Messiah, sent of God, and that that was with Him, and the high priest knew, as Nicodemus knew, that no one could do what Jesus did unless God was with him (chapter iii, 2).

20. "Jesus answered him, I spake openly to the world; I ever taught in the synagogue and in the temple, whither the Jews always resort; and in secret have I said nothing." Even the people had said: "Lo, He speaketh boldly, and they say nothing unto Him. Do the rulers know indeed that this is the very Christ?" (John vii, 26.) The officers also said to the chief priests and Pharisees, "Never man spake like this man" (John vii, 46).

21. "Why asktest thou Me? Ask them which heard Me what I have said unto them; behold they know what I said." Yes, and the high priest himself knew enough of what Jesus had said, for many a time had he and the other priests and the Pharisees talked of the sayings of Jesus, but the teaching was too holy for them; the light was too strong for their eyes; they could not bear it. They taught the commandments of men, but Jesus taught the word of God. They preferred their traditions to the word of God.

22. "One of the officers which stood by struck Jesus with the palm of his hand." The margin says "with a rod." How difficult it is to understand all this, and to see the true High Priest standing as a criminal before the legal high priest, who was in reality no priest of God at all, and then to see this officer of the law lift his hand and smite his Creator! But they did not know what they were doing.

23. "Jesus answered him, If I have spoken evil, bear witness of the evil; but if well, why smitest thou Me?" It was a mild protest to a great wrong and to most unjust treatment. Even a great criminal is by the law and the officers of the law protected till his case is heard, and no one dare touch him. Against our Lord nothing was proved yet; He was not even properly on trial.

24. "Now Annas had sent Him bound unto Caiaphas, the high priest." John does not dwell longer upon His ill treatment before Caiaphas, the false witnesses, the blindfolding and spitting and buffeting. Perhaps, like the agony in Gethsemane, it was more than he could write about. Matthew, Mark and Luke saw it not; they only heard it from others; but John saw it all, it was very real to him, he could not forget it, and to write it would be to live it all over again. He could not stand it; it was not required of him, else he would have done it. Do not fail to notice what Jesus said to the high priest about His second coming, for it will surely come to pass (Matth. xxvi, 64; Mark xiv, 62; Luke xxii, 69).

25. "As Peter warmed himself at the servants' fire one said unto him, "Art not thou also one of His disciples?" And the second time he denied and said, "I am not." The steps in Peter's downfall seem to be self confidence and boasting, following afar off, keeping the company of the ungodly and enjoying the warmth of their fire. They are written for our warning that we may avoid them all. They are partly summed up in Ps. i, 1.

26, 27. A relative of the man whose ear Peter cut off said, "Did not I see thee in the garden with Him?" And for the third time Peter denied, and immediately the cock crew. The Lord had told Peter that he would deny Him thrice ere cock crow (Luke xxii. 31), and so it came to pass. It was satan sifting Simon, but with God's permission for Simon's good, for satan had to ask for it, but Jesus' prayer prevailed for him (Luke xxii. 31, 32). Matthew says that Peter's second denial was with an oath, and his third with cursing and swearing (Matth. xxvi, 72, 74). At the third denial the Lord turned and looked upon Peter, and Peter remembered the word of the Lord, how He had said unto him, "Before the cock crow thou shalt deny Me thrice." And Peter went out and wept bitterly (Luke xxii. 61, 62). No word had our Lord for Peter, and no message had Peter from Him till that kind word after the resurrection from the angel by the women, "Go your way, tell His disciples and Peter (Mark xvi, 7). Peter is ang the only one mentioned by name.

How to Make Sponge Cake.

Three eggs, one cup flour, one scant cup sugar, one teaspoonful yeast powder, one tablespoonful milk. Put all in together and stir.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS

ARE YOU READY?

I sat in my study, weary
After the toil of the day,
And thinking more of the earth-life
Than the Heaven that seems far away,
When my little boy came with his Bible
To ask what is meant in God's Word
Where it biddeth all men to be ready
For the coming of the Lord.

I told him the mystical meaning
In the words that perplexed him so,
And I saw the look in his blue eyes
Graver and graver grow.
Suddenly! "Papa," he asked me,
"If you heard the Lord at the gate
Calling you, would you say: 'I am ready,'
Or would you want Him to wait?"

Oh, how could I answer the question
That thrilled me as never before?
I paused for a moment to see Him
And hear His dread knock at the door—
The Lord I had so long neglected,
And hear: "Are you ready?" from Him,
As I saw the grave eyes of my darling
Through eyes that grew suddenly dim.

I knew that the voice of my Father
Had spoken in warning to me
Of the danger there is in delaying,
Through the lips of the child at my knee.
And I cried: "Help me, Lord, to be ready!"
And felt He would answer the prayer
That went up from my heart as I folded
His sweet little messenger there.

—Ellen E. Rexford, in N. Y. Observer.

A LITTLE WHILE.

The Element of Time In God's Sight—Transmutation of Sorrow Into Joy.

"A little while," said Christ, "and ye shall not see me; and again, a little while, and ye shall see me; . . . your sorrow shall be turned into joy." The resurrection was behind Him; one great grief had already been changed into immortal joy. The ascension was before Him; another sorrow was to be transmuted into another joy. In the divine alchemy this transformation of sorrow into joy is always taking place; this most blessed of miracles is always being wrought. The changing of water into wine was but a faint material symbol of this glorious transmutation of that which hardens and blights into that which lightens and fertilizes. Between the sorrow and the joy there is always an interval. To the disciples those awful three days were like three centuries, so black and desolate were they. And yet it was only "a little while." Between the going of Christ from the sight of men and His returning has seemed to His later disciples a weary and endless waiting; and yet it is only "a little while." No sooner had He vanished from their sight than He returned in their enriched and ennobled lives; and every year since His disappearance on ascension day has witnessed his reappearance in the life of humanity. More and more, in higher ideals, nobler laws, juster order, wider vision, He comes into the world which He redeemed. He is always coming; unheralded and unseen He is found in every reform, philanthropy, unselfish work; in the larger idea of brotherhood which is taking possession of the thoughts of men and bearing its fruit in a more Christlike civilization. And when He comes again in the fullness of time, however long the interval, it will be seen, as men look back, to have been but "a little while."

Our sorrows bear us to the ground in the first anguish, but as we lift our faces once more heavenward the sky begins to lighten. For "they are all gone into a world of light," and the glory of that fuller life gently and silently steals upon our darkness. Time, and time alone, brings the greater consolation which God distills from the griefs that come upon us. No voice of prophet or teacher can hasten that process, though they may do much to confirm our faith in it. God's ways have to do with the making of character, and character is the fruit not only of struggle but of time. God's ways lie along the courses of truth, and truth cannot be seized with a swift hand; we must grow into it. The boy thinks his period of education interminable; but when it is accomplished, and he looks back upon it it seems but "a little while." So is it with the discipline of sorrow. It seems to be without limit of days, and yet, from the standpoint of a fulfilled life, it will be but "a little while." However long the winter, there comes a time when the earth is green; however dark the night, there comes an hour when the sky brightens. It is a long time in our hearts; it is a short time in our lives; it is a long time in our darkness; it is "a little while" in God's eternal day.—N. Y. Outlook.

IN BRIEF.

Bits of Suggestion for the Quiet Hour Culled from the Congregationalist.

Spiritual growth is soul content.

Anno Domini—a year of our Lord!

Looking to God is always looking up.

When God says No, there is a blessing behind.

When God says Yes, He does it without grudging.

No old man ever regretted a self-denying youth.

Happiness never comes to idleness, though it may come with rest.

Troubled days make an effective background for the peace of faith.

Men who grumble at the rain do not refuse fruit of the rain's nourishing.

Unless the spirit rules the tongue, the tongue will give the spirit cause to grieve.

God's presence must be either judgment or delight—it will be which you choose.

Two Casts.

I saw once, lying side by side in a great workshop, two heads made of metal. The one was perfect; all the features of a noble, manly face came out clear and distinct in their lines of strength and beauty; in the other scarcely a single feature could be recognized; it was all marred and spoiled. "The metal had been let grow a little too cool, sir," said the man who was showing it to me. I could not help thinking how true that was of many a form more precious than metal. Many a young soul that might be stamped with the image and superscription of the king, while warm with the love and glow of early youth, is allowed to grow too cold, and the writing is blurred and the image is marred.—Canon Teignmouth Shore.

FOLLOWING DIVINE LEADINGS.

God Interests Himself In Our Individual Concerns—Cultivation of Faith by Exercise.

The temptation to believe that God does not concern Himself directly with our individual affairs is incessant. In some cases it is due to our sense of being lost in the crowd, of the insignificance of any individual, no matter how important, in comparison with the millions of human beings whom God must have equally in mind with ourselves. In other cases it is due to genuine humility, to the conviction that we, at our best, are too humble to receive special Divine aid. But God Himself has taught us the contrary. It is a characteristic of His infinite nature that He is able and willing to interest Himself in every one of His created beings, and that He literally does this. It is only acting the part of a true believer, therefore, to appreciate that Divine leadings are vouchsafed to us for our following, nor does experience fail to confirm the fact. Thousands of believers have borne witness to it in emphatic language. Most of us, who have been Christians for any considerable time, have been conscious of it.

Not always at the moment is it evident that God through His own Spirit is giving His special guidance, but as we look back over life and perceive how often we have stood where divergent pathways invited us, it becomes clear that an influence from on high has guided us into that which proved itself to be the right way, even though another, at the time, may have been more inviting. Such divine leadings, however, ordinarily are granted in some natural, usual manner. Sometimes special conditions are caused to exist which determine our choices. Far more often God's Spirit leads us by enlightening our judgment and stimulating us to choose that which He desires us to choose. But, wherever or however manifested, the fact of Divine guidance gradually becomes impressed upon every one who thoroughly aims to obey his Creator.

Let this conviction become fixed in the heart, and then to follow the Divine leading becomes comparatively simple. We learn to look for its tokens, to accept it as authoritative, to yield to it in simple trustfulness, to follow it loyally and not to worry about possible consequences, confiding them calmly to the same Divine wisdom and oversight which has hidden us face them, if they come. But it is not always as easy as it is simple thus to follow the Divine Leader. Doubtless it is best that often we should be much at a loss for a time as to whither He should lead us. Faith needs to be stimulated by opposition and exercise, rather than to be dwarfed by too complete and speedy enlightenment. But he who accepts heartily the guidance of God's Spirit, and who humbly and prayerfully endeavors to pursue the path of duty which is indicated, need have no fear of being abandoned, betrayed or even disappointed at last.—Boston Congregationalist.

"OTHER WORLDLINESS."

Our Duty Is Here and Now—But We Should Not Ignore the Life to Come.

It is sometimes charged against Christianity that, in the emphasis of its protest against "worldliness," it has unduly exalted "other worldliness." There has been some ground for the criticism. There have been periods in the history of the church in which the ideal of the saintly life involved a disparagement of the present, with its duties and relationships. Men made their protest against the evils of the world by withdrawing themselves as far as possible from the world. They turned their eyes heavenward. The other world became the one object of hope and longing. Little interest was taken by them in the course of this world's affairs. The great duty of life was preparation for another life. Survivals of this mode of thought and temper of spirit still linger. The tendency of to-day, however, is in another direction. In the new emphasis which is being placed on the social aspects and obligations of Christianity, there is some danger of our losing sight of its Heavenward side. There is a "world to come." The "powers" of that "world to come" may be and ought to be potent forces in the shaping of our lives. There is an "other-worldliness" which it is well to cultivate and cherish. It will enlarge the range of life and give new significance to daily duty. It will bring to view an untold wealth of compensations which have in them marvelous power to cheer and sustain the heart amid present disappointments and crosses. "In the world." Yes, that is our place; there we find our task, with joy in the doing of it. Yet we shall do that task the better, and find our joy sweeter, if we bring the vision and power of "the world to come" to bear upon it.—Baptist Union.

Immortality of Goodness.

Thousands of men breathe, move and live, pass off the stage of life and are heard of no more. Why? Because they do not partake of good in the world, and none were blessed by them; none could point to them, as the means of their redemption; not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke could be recalled; and so they finished; their light went out and they were not remembered more than insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, O man immortal? Live for something. Do good and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storm of time can never destroy. Write your name in kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of thousands you come in contact with year by year; you will never be forgotten. No; your name, your deeds, will be legible on the hearts you leave behind, as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as the stars of heaven.—Dr. Chalmers.

Snap Shots.

Time wasted is good untasted.

Character is the mirror of thought.

Reading is planting seed thoughts.

Friendship is the crutch of sorrow.

Goodness is the printing press of truth.

Holiness qualifies for immortality.

Vanity is the yeast-cake of pride.

Doing is an antidote for doubting.

Faith never outruns our understanding.

Moderation is a check to presumption.

Effort converts the ideal into the real.—H. W. Bowman, in Ram's Horn.

Active Faith.

Faith must make an actual venture if we expect to see accomplishment. Action alone turns the possibly into the real. The priests had to wet their feet in Jordan, and Elisha his mantle, before the way opened. "If I but touch the hem of his garment" heals no disease, but a hand stretched far enough to touch, that is health. "Faith without works is dead."—S. S. Times.

CARE OF THE SCALP.

How to Treat the Hair to Keep It In Healthy Condition.

In the care of the scalp the first consideration is cleanliness. The scalp should be kept scrupulously clean. The means to this end are frequent brushing and shampooing at least once a fortnight says a correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

"Natural oil" is unnatural soil. So do not defer this absolutely essential bath for any such consideration. Neither does cleansing the scalp give one cold. I have found frequently that a thorough shampoo would break up a cold.

When oil enough has accumulated on the scalp or hair to be noticeable, it is time to remove it. No one will contend that it weakens the skin to keep it clean, absolutely clean, and no logical reason exists for the contrary opinion to be held in regard to hair.

Where soil accumulates, bacteria find a lodgment and work destruction. In the case of the scalp their detritus is poisonous, acting on the hair by burrowing in the follicle, weakening the hair shaft and gradually stopping its growth altogether.

No alkali should be used in shampooing, only a good soap such as green soap (the official name of a pure soap). Borax, soda, ammonia and the like absolutely destroy the shiny, gleaming surface of the hair tube and under no circumstances should be used, not even in infinitesimal quantities. Use plenty of soap; you cannot use too much, but you can use too little. I should like to shout this last injunction so every solitary individual who admits the necessity of shampooing might hear me.

Sufficient soap must be used that there may be sufficient free alkali to unite with the fat on the hair, forming more soap, which is very readily rinsed out with the hot water bath. This should be followed by thorough douching with cold water for the tonic effect.

These two waters are sufficient for the rinsing provided there has been enough soap used. If the comb or brush becomes sticky, you may be quite sure that you had too little soap and not that you did not rinse the soap out.

Unless there be some indication to the contrary, the hair should be brushed for a few minutes daily, preferably with a stiff brush, bristles set far apart.

It is doubtless unnecessary in this day and age to say "Never use a fine comb."

How to Bake Tripe.

Procure a piece of tripe large enough to fold into a pasty. Make a stuffing with onions, bread crumbs, a little sage, pepper and salt. Lay a thick layer on to one-half of the tripe and fold the other on to it. Sew the edges so as to keep the stuffing from falling out. Place the roll in a baking tin, with slices of bacon on the top. Bake for two hours, basting constantly, and serve with a good brown gravy.

How to Cure the Grip.

A level teaspoonful of common cooking soda dissolved in two-thirds of a glass of water, repeat every two hours until all soreness and headache are gone; then one extra dose for good measure.

It is not best to take a dose just before or just after eating.

It is seldom necessary to take more than three or four doses.

The above is the dose for grown patients. Lessen the dose for children according to age.

This treatment was first used in one of the best hospitals of Europe, the hospital in Edinburgh, and with the most satisfactory results.

How to Cook Minced Oysters.

One quart of oysters chopped, salt and pepper to taste, four eggs, two teaspoonfuls chopped onion, toasted bread crumbs enough to thicken. Put on fire in stewpan; stir until hot through, add a tablespoonful of butter and little mustard if liked. Fill the shells sprinkle with toasted bread crumbs, bake until brown and serve hot.

How to Make Sardine Savory.

Lift the fish carefully out of the tin without breaking them and lay them side by side on a plate. Pour hot water over them, allowing water and oil to drain away. Wipe with a cloth, removing the scales and supply a finger of dried bread for each fish. When the fish are laid on the bread, dust them with red pepper and salt and sprinkle with a few drops of fresh salad oil, capers and parsley, and place in the oven until thoroughly hot. Serve with an additional sprinkle of red pepper or grated cheese.

Dissolve a small amount of consommé or beef extract according to directions given then add half an ounce of leaf gelatin, a teaspoonful of vinegar, the juice of a lemon, a green onion or two, pepper and allspice, with the white and shell of an egg. Mix all together, bring to a boil and run through a warm jelly bag at once. This will make a pint of aspic jelly.

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Trains Run by Central Time
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From Ft. Wayne to	Leave	Arrive
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 3 45 am	* 5 10 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 3 45 am	* 7 35 pm
Chicago	* 5 10 am	* 9 17 am
New York and Washington	* 5 20 am	* 3 10 am
Youngstown and Pittsburg	* 5 20 am	* 3 40 am
Mansfield and Lima		†11 55 am
Canton and Pittsburg		* 1 10 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 7 33 am	†12 45 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†12 15 pm	†10 55 pm
Crestline and Pittsburg	†12 25 pm	* 3 35 am
Plymouth and Chicago	* 4 15 pm	
Lima and Crestline	* 3 30 am	† 5 05 pm
New York and Washington	* 7 45 pm	* 4 10 pm
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 7 45 pm	* 4 10 pm
New York and Washington	* 8 25 pm	* 5 02 am
Pittsburg & Philadelphia	* 9 25 pm	* 5 02 am

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R.R.
In effect Feb. 5th, 1899.
NORTH BOUND.

For Grand Rapids and north	1 55 am
"	5 50 am
"	4 25 pm
From Richmond arrives	3 40 am
SOUTH BOUND.	
*For Richmond and Cincinnati	12 40 am
"	7 10 am
"	12 40 pm
†From Grand Rapids arrives	7 00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

NICKEL PLATE
9-11-1898
All trains arrive at and depart from Van Buren Street Union Passenger Station, Chicago.
Uniformed Colored Porters attend first and second class cars on through trains, insuring scrupulously clean cars enroute.
All Nickel Plate Passenger Trains Daily.

EASTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 5	2 05
Nickel Plate Express, No. 9	3 05
Eastern Express, No. 4	9 30
Local Freight	7 05
WESTBOUND FROM FT. WAYNE.	DEPART
Standard Express, No. 2	5 40
Western Express, No. 1	1 05
Nickel Plate Express, No. 3	4 35
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Meals are served at "up-to-date" Dining Stations and in Nickel Plate Dining Cars at opportune meal hours.

WABASH
Time Table, Effective Feb. 19, 1899.
From Fort Wayne.
GOING EAST.
No. 2. Fast Eastern Express, daily 5:10 a.m.
No. 6 New England Fast Mail, daily 11:35 a.m.
No. 38 Atlantic Express 7:00 p.m.
GOING WEST.
No. 7 Kansas City Common Mail, daily 10:00 a.m.
No. 5 Continental Fast Mail, daily 6:42 p.m.
No. 3 St. Louis Express, daily 3:10 p.m.
Ticket Office, 601 Broadway.
Telephones, Call Houses No. 6.
ALL TRAINS DAILY.

THE
FT. WAYNE, JACKSON & WESTERN R'Y
Effective January 23d, 1899.
—EAST BOUND.—
Lv. Fort Wayne 7:35 a.m. arr. Findlay 8:55 a.m.
" arr. Toledo (via U. H. & D.) 10:40 a.m.
" arr. Columbus (via T. & O. C.) 3:30 p.m.
Lv. Fort Wayne 3:15 p.m. arr. Findlay 6:00 p.m.
" arr. Toledo (via U. H. & D.) 8:50 p.m.
" arr. Columbus (via T. & O. C.) 8:30 p.m.
—WEST BOUND.—
Lv. Findlay 7:01 a.m. arr. Fort Wayne 10:05 a.m.
" Toledo (via C. H. & D.) arr. Ft. W. 10:05 a.m.
" Findlay 1:25 p.m. arr. Fort Wayne 4:30 p.m.
" Columbus (via T. & O. C.) arr. Ft. W. 4:30 p.m.
All trains daily except Sunday.

L. E. & W. TIME TABLE.
SOUTH.
No. 32 express (except Sunday) 7 15 a.m.
No. 48 daily 4 15 p.m.
No. 128 Local Freight 8 00 a.m.
NORTH.
No. 46 express daily 11 40 a.m.
No. 12 (daily except Sunday) 10 25 p.m.
No. 170 Local Freight 4 50 p.m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	DEPART
No. 103 Way Freight	3 10 pm
No. 135 Chi. Express and Mail	11 15 am
No. 119 Detroit and Indpls Express	8 10 pm
NORTHWARD.	DEPART
No. 102 Way Freight	8 55 am
No. Through Express & Mail	10 45 am
Day—Ply & Indpls "Ble Ex."	4 00 pm

AN ETERNAL GLOOM.

Dr. Talmage Pictures the Earth Without the Gospel.

Vividly Portrays the Gloom of an Infidel World—Triumph of Atheism Would Mean Death of Civilization.

Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.] [Washington, May 14.

In this sermon Dr. Talmage gives a glimpse of what the world would be if the Gospel were abolished and the human race left without Divine guidance. The text is Acts 2:20: "The sun shall be turned into darkness."

Christianity is the rising sun of our time, and men have tried with the uprolling vapors of skepticism and the smoke of their blasphemy to turn the sun into darkness. Suppose the archangels of malice and horror should be let loose a little while and be allowed to extinguish and destroy the sun in the natural heavens! They would take the oceans from other worlds and pour them on the luminary of the planetary system, and the waters go hissing down amid the ravines and the caverns, and there is explosion after explosion, until there are only a few peaks of fire left in the sun, and these are cooling down and going out until the vast continents of flame are reduced to a small acreage of fire, and that whitens and cools off until there are only a few coals left, and these are whitening and going out until there is not a speck left in all the mountains of ashes and the valleys of ashes and the chasms of ashes. An extinguished sun! A dead sun! A buried sun! Let all worlds wail at the stupendous obsequies.

Of course this withdrawal of the solar light and heat throws our earth into a universal chill, and the tropics become the temperate, and the temperate becomes the arctic, and there are frozen rivers and frozen lakes and frozen oceans. From arctic and antarctic regions the inhabitants gather in toward the center and find the equator as the poles. The slain forests are piled up into a great bonfire, and around them gather the shivering villages and cities. The wealth of the coal mines is hastily poured into the furnaces and stirred into rage of combustion, but soon the bonfires begin to lower, and the furnaces begin to go out, and the nations begin to die. Cotopaxi, Vesuvius, Etna, Stromboli, California geysers, cease to smoke, and the ice of hailstorms remains unmelted in their crater. All the flowers have breathed their last breath. Ships with sailors frozen at the mast, and helmsmen frozen at the wheel, and passengers frozen in the cabin, all nations dying, first at the north and then at the south. Child frosted and dead in the cradle. Octogenarian frosted and dead at the hearth. Workmen with frozen hand on the hammer and frozen foot on the shuttle. Winter from sea to sea. All congealing winter. Perpetual winter. Globe of frigidity. Hemisphere shackled to hemisphere by chains of ice. Universal Nova Zembla. The earth an ice floe grinding against other ice floes. The archangels of malice and horror have done their work, and now they may take their thrones of glacier and look down upon the ruin they have wrought. What the destruction of the sun in the natural heavens would be to our physical earth, the destruction of Christianity would be to the moral world. The sun turned into darkness!

Infidelity in our time is considered a great joke. There are people who rejoice to hear Christianity caricatured and to hear Christ assailed with quibble and quirk and misrepresentation and badinage and harlequinade. I propose to-day to take infidelity and atheism out of the realm of jocularity into one of tragedy and show you what infidels propose and what if they are successful they will accomplish. There are those in our communities who would like to see the Christian religion overthrown and who say the world would be better without it. I want to show you what is the end of this road and what is the terminus of this crusade and what this world will be when atheism and infidelity have triumphed over it, if they can, I say, if they can. I reiterate it, if they can.

In the first place, it will be the complete and unutterable degradation of womanhood. I will prove it by facts and arguments which no honest man will dispute. In all communities and cities and slates and nations where the Christian religion has been dominant woman's condition has been ameliorated and improved, and she is deferred to and honored in a thousand things, and every gentleman takes off his hat before her. If your associations have been good, you know that the name of wife, mother, daughter, suggests gracious surroundings. You know there are no better schools and seminaries in this country than the schools and seminaries for our young ladies. You know that while woman may suffer injustice in England and the United States she has more of her rights in Christendom than she has anywhere else.

Now, compare this with woman's condition in lands where Christianity has made little or no advance—in China, in Barbary, in Borneo, in Tartary, in Egypt, in Hindustan. The Burmese sell their wives and daughters as so many sheep. The Hindoo Bible makes it disgraceful and an outrage for a woman to listen to music or look out of the window in the absence of her husband and gives as a lawful ground for divorce a woman's beginning to eat before her husband has finished his meal. What mean those white bundles on the ponds and rivers in China in the morning? Infanticide following infanticide. Female children destroyed simply because they are female. Woman harnessed to the plow as an ox. Woman veiled and barricaded and in all styles of cruel secclusion. Her birth a misfortune. Her life a torture. Her death a horror. The missionary of the cross to-day in heathen lands preaches generally to two groups—a group of men who do as they please and sit where they please: the other group, women hidden and carefully secluded in a side apartment, where they may hear the voice of the preacher, but may not be seen. No refinement. No liberty. No hope for this life. No hope for the life to come. Ringed nose. Cramped foot. Disfigured face. Embruted soul. Now, compare these two conditions. How far toward this latter condition that I speak of would a woman go if Christian influences were withdrawn and Christianity were destroyed? It is only a question of dynamics. If an object be lifted to a certain point and not fastened there and the lifting power be withdrawn, how long before that object will fall down to the point from which it started? It will fall down, and it will go still farther than the point from which it started. Christianity has lifted woman up from the very depths of degradation almost to the skies. If that lifting power be withdrawn she falls clear back to the depth from which she was resurrected, not going any lower, because there is no lower depth. And yet, notwithstanding the fact that the only salvation of woman from degradation and woe is the Christian religion—and the only influence that has ever lifted her in the social scale is Christianity—I have heard that there are women who reject Christianity. I make no remark in regard to those persons. In the silence of your own soul make your observations.

If infidelity triumph and Christianity be overthrown, it means the demoralization of society. The one idea in the Bible that atheists and infidels most hate is the idea of retribution. Take away the idea of retribution and punishment from society, and it will begin very soon to disintegrate, and take away from the minds of men the fear of hell, and there are a great many of them who would very soon turn this world into a hell. The majority of those who are indignant because of the idea of punishment are men whose lives are bad or whose hearts are impure and who hate the Bible because of the idea of future punishment for the same reason that criminals hate the penitentiary. Oh, I have heard this brave talk about people fearing nothing of the consequences of sin in the next world, and I have made up my mind it is merely a coward's whistling to keep his courage up. I have seen men flaunt their immoralities in the face of the community, and I have heard them defy the judgment day and scoff at the idea of any future consequence of their sin, but when they came to die they shrieked until you could hear them for nearly two blocks, and in the summer night the neighbors got up to put the windows down because they could not endure the horror.

I would not want to see a rail train with 500 Christian people on board go down through a drawbridge into a watery grave; I would not want to see 500 Christian people go into such disaster, but I tell you plainly that I could more easily see that than I could for any protracted time stand and see an infidel die, though his pillow were of eider down and under a canopy of vermillion. I have never been able to brace up my nerves for such a spectacle. There is something at such a time so indescribable in the countenance. I just looked in upon it a minute or two, but the clutch of his fist was so diabolic and the strength of his voice was so unnatural I could not endure it. "There is no hell, there is no hell, there is no hell!" the man had said for 60 years, but that night when I looked in the dying room of my infidel neighbor there was something on his countenance which seemed to say: "There is, there is, there is, there is!" The mightiest restraints to-day against theft, against immorality, against libertinism, against crime of all sorts—the mightiest restraints are the retributions of eternity. Men know that they can escape the law, but down in the offenders' soul there is the realization of the fact that they cannot escape God. He stands at the end of the road of profligacy, and He will not clear the guilty. Take all idea of retribution and punishment out of the hearts and minds of men, and it would not be long before our cities would become Sodoms. The only restraints against the evil passions of the world to-day are Bible restraints.

Suppose now these generals of atheism and infidelity got the victory, and suppose they marshaled a great army made up of the majority of the world. They are in companies, in regiments, in brigades—the whole army. Forward, march, ye hosts of infidels and atheists, banners flying before, banners flying behind, banners inscribed with the words: "No God! No Christ! No Punishment! No Restraints! Down with the Bible! Do as You Please!" The sun turned into darkness!

Forward, march, ye great army of infidels and atheists! And first of all you will attack the churches. Away with those houses of worship. They have been standing there so long deluding the people with consolation in their bereavements and sorrows. All those churches ought to be extirpated. They have done so much to relieve the lost and bring home the wandering, and they have so long held up the idea of eternal rest after the paroxysm of this life is over. Turn the St. Peters and St. Pauls and the temples and tabernacles into clubhouses. Away with those churches!

Forward, march, ye great army of infidels and atheists, and next of all they will scatter the Sabbath schools filled with bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked little ones who are singing songs on Sunday afternoon and getting instruction when they ought to be on the street corners playing marbles or swearing on the commons. Away with them! Forward, march, ye great army of infidels and atheists, and next of all they will attack Christian asylums, the institutions supported by Christian philanthropies. Never mind the blind eyes and the deaf ears and the crippled limbs and the darkened intellects. Let paralyzed old age pick up its own food and orphans fight their own way and the half reformed go back to their evil habits. Forward, march, ye great army of infidels and atheists, and with your battleaxes hew down the cross and split up the manger of Bethlehem.

Oh, ye great army of infidels and atheists, and now they come to the graveyards and the cemeteries of the earth. Pull down the sculpture above Greenwood's gate, for it means the Resurrection. Tear away at the entrance of Laurel Hill the figure of Old Mortality and the chisel. On, ye great army of infidels and atheists, into the graveyards and cemeteries, and where you see "Asleep in Jesus" cut it away, and where you find a marble story of Heaven blast it, and where you find over a little child's grave "Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me" substitute the words "delusion" and "sham," and where you find an angel in marble strike off the wings, and when you come to a family vault chisel on the door: "Dead once, dead forever."

But on, ye great army of infidels and atheists, on! They will attempt to scale Heaven. There are heights to be taken. Pile hill on hill and Pelion upon Ossa, and then they hoist the ladders against the walls of Heaven. On and on until they blow up the foundations of jasper and the gates of pearl. They charge up the steep. Now they aim for the throne of Him who liveth forever and ever. They would take down from their high place the Father, the Son, the Holy Ghost. "Down with them!" they say. "Down with them from the throne!" they say. "Down forever! Down out of sight! He is not God. He has no right to sit there. Down with Him! Down with Christ!"

A world without a head, a universe without a king. Orphan constellations. Fatherless galaxies. Anarchy supreme. A dethroned Jehovah. An assassinated God. Patricide, regicide, deicide. That is what they mean. That is what they will have if they can. I say, if they can. Civilization hurled back into semibarbarism and semibarbarism driven back into Hottentot savagery. The wheel of progress turned the other way and turned toward the dark ages. The clock of the centuries put back 2,000 years. Go back, you Sandwich islands, from your schools and from your colleges and from your reformed condition to what you were in 1820, when the missionaries first came. Call home the 500 missionaries from India and overthrow their 2,000 schools, where they are trying to educate the heathen, and scatter the 140,000 little children that they have gathered out of barbarism into civilization. Obliterate all the work of Dr. Duff in India, of David Abeel in China, of Dr. King in Greece, of Judson in Burma, of David Brainerd amid the American aborigines, and send home the 3,000 missionaries of the cross who are toiling in foreign lands, toiling for Christ's sake, toiling themselves into the grave. Tell these 3,000 men of God that they are of no use. Send home the medical missionaries who are doctoring the bodies as well as the souls of the dying nations. Go home, London Missionary society. Go home, American board of foreign missions. Go home, ye Moravians and relinquish back into darkness and squalor and death the nations whom ye have begun to lift.

Oh, my friends, there has never been such a nefarious plot on earth as that which infidelity and atheism have planned. We were shocked a few years ago because of the attempt to blow up the parliament houses in London, but if infidelity and atheism succeed in their attempt they will dynamite a world. Let them have their full way, and this world will be a habitation of three rooms—a habitation with just three rooms, the one a madhouse, another a lazaretto, the other a pandemonium. These infidel bands of music have only just begun their concert—yes, they have only been stringing up their instruments. I to-day put before you their whole programme from beginning unto close. In the theater the tragedy comes first and the farce afterward, but in this infidel drama of death the farce comes first and the tragedy afterward. And in the former atheists and infidels laugh and mock, but in the latter God himself will laugh and mock. He says so. "I will laugh at their calamity and mock when their fear cometh."

From such a chasm of individual, national, worldwide ruin, stand back. Oh, young men, stand back from that chasm! You see the practical drift of my sermon. I want you to know where that road leads. Stand back from that chasm of ruin. The time is going to come (you and I may not live to see it, but it will come; just as certainly as there is a God it will come) when the infidels and the atheists who openly and out and out and above board preach and practice infidelity and atheism will be considered as criminals against society, as they are now criminals against God. Society will push out the leper, and the wretch with soul gangrened and ichorous and vermin covered and rotting apart with his beastiality will be left to die in the ditch and be denied decent burial, and men will come with spades and cover up the carcass where it falls, that it poison not the air, and the only text in all the Bible appropriate for the funeral sermon will be Jeremiah 22:19: "He shall be buried with the burial of an ass."

A thousand voices come up to me this hour, saying: "Do you really think infidelity will succeed? Has Christianity received its deathblow? and will the Bible become obsolete?" Yes, when the smoke of the city chimney arrests and destroys the noonday sun. Josephus says about the time of the destruction of Jerusalem the sun was turned into darkness, but only the clouds rolled between the sun and the earth. The sun went right on. It is the same sun, the same luminary, as when at the beginning it shot out like an electric spark from God's finger, and to-day it is warming the nations, and to-day it is gilding the sea, and to-day it is filling the earth with its light. The same old sun, not at all worn out, though its light steps 190,000,000 miles a second, though its pulsations are 450,000,000,000,000 undulations in a second. The same sun with beautiful white light made up of the violet, and the indigo, and the blue, and the green, and the red, and the yellow, and the orange—the seven beautiful colors, now just as when the solar spectrum first divided them.

At the beginning God said: "Let there be light," and light was, and light is, and light shall be. So Christianity is rolling on, and it is going to warm all nations, and all nations are to bask in its light. Men may shut the window blinds so they cannot see it, or they may smoke the pipe of speculation until they are shadowed under their own caporing, but the Lord God is the sun! This white light of the Gospel made up of all the beautiful colors of earth and Heaven—violet plucked from amid the spring grass, and the indigo of the southern jungles, and the blue of the skies, and the green of the foliage, and the yellow of the autumnal woods, and the orange of the southern groves, and the red of the sunsets. All the beauties of earth and Heaven brought out by this spiritual spectrum. Great Britain is going to take all Europe for God. The United States are going to take America for God. Both of them together will take all Asia for God. All three of them will take Africa for God. "Who art thou, O, great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain." "The mouth of the Lord hath spoken it." Hallelujah, amen!

PRAISES AMERICAN BENCH.

Lord Russell, Chief Justice of England, Gives Much Credit to Bar of the United States.

Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador, and Baron Russell, of Killowen, lord chief justice of England, were the principal guests the other evening at the banquet of the Bardwicke society in London.

Lord Russell, toasting "The American Bench and Bar," devoted his speech to the merits and demerits of the American judicial system, remarking that he had always wondered "how the bad system of choosing judges could have produced such a long line of distinguished men." He paid a high tribute to the United States supreme court, and coupled the toast with the name of Mr. Choate, whom he characterized as "the latest of the notable men, mostly lawyers, the United States has sent us, who have striven worthily and successfully to maintain the high traditions of their profession."

Mr. Choate said that justice was administered in the United States to the satisfaction of the people, while litigation was much cheaper there than in England and people who had grievances were, therefore, encouraged to seek their remedies in the courts. On both sides of the Atlantic, he remarked, lawyers seemed to be inspired with the same sentiments.

He Was a Real Boy.

Lady (who is about to move, to neighbor's little boy)—And what will you do when I go away, Sammy, and leave no one in the house?

Sammy—Break all the windows.—Harlem Life.

ALCOHOLIC SOMNAMBULISM.

Peculiar Effect on Some People of Indulgence in Intoxicating Liquors.

Dr. Francotte, of Liege, has published a carefully prepared paper, having special reference to the medico-legal relations of the somnambulism which is met with as a result of alcoholism. Somnambulism, regarded as the condition in which, during loss of consciousness, coordinated actions are carried out, of which there is no recollection afterward, is met with not only in hysteria, epilepsy, and the hypnotic state, but also as a result of alcoholic indulgence. The author relates the following case of a man who was arrested for disorderly conduct in a public place. He could not be induced to answer questions or even to speak, and appeared to be quite demented. There was no sign of intoxication, but next morning at the medical examination, he confessed that at a place far distant from that at which he had been arrested, he had imbibed a large quantity of alcohol. He had completely lost recollection of what had occurred during the next 48 hours. He confessed to other excesses in alcohol, and there was marked tremor of the hands and of the tongue. A sister had been the subject of mental disease. The author, after citing several examples, concludes that there is a species of alcoholic somnambulism in which the patient behaves to all appearance in a normal way, but without consciousness, or at least without having any recollection of what he has done. In reality, however, during such a time certain slight peculiarities of conduct are present which may easily escape the observer. The condition manifests itself only in degenerate individuals, or at least in those who have inherited some psychic weakness, and as it is one which implies the absence of responsibility, unless it is intentionally induced, it is of great medico-legal importance.—Neurologisches Centralblatt.

THE ADVOCATE'S EPIGRAMS.

Never drink, never drunk.

Swim in sin, sink in sorrow.

Duties are ours, events are God's.

There is no evil without a remedy.

Two glasses of beer are two too many.

Drink is the root, drunkenness the fruit.

If America sinks, 'twill be through drink.

Look before you leap, the ditch may be deep.

Beer is never as flat as those who drink it.

A drunken night makes a cloudy morning.

Saloons are toll-gates on the way to perdition.

What soberness conceals drunkenness reveals.

Wine smiles in the cup, but stings in the conscience.

Often drunk, never sober, falls like leaves in October.

We hear much said about the necessity of a revision of the creeds of Christianity. The revision of the standards of life is much more important, and will give better results.

TEMPERANCE NOTES

ADAM'S ALE.

A Farmer's Example and Advice to a Young Man Who Used the Devil's Brew.

It was a very warm day when Father Welden began plowing the south meadow, where the grass had grown rank. His forehead became moist and his throat dry, as he followed the plow across the field. Over in the corner where the bushes cast a shade he had placed a jug full of a drink that never failed him when thirsty. He drank from it several times during the day. On the other side of the fence a young man was lying on the ground in the shade. He had been asleep. His eyes were red; he looked wretched. He was thirsty. He awoke just as Farmer Welden left his horses and went over to the corner near where he was lying. He saw him lift his jug to his lips and take from it long draughts. It made the young man feel still more thirsty to see the farmer enjoy his drink. He jumped up quickly and shouted:

"Hallo! What have you got there to drink?"

The farmer turned quickly, meeting the eyes of the young man eagerly fixed upon him and his jug. He felt sure, however, that the drink that satisfied

IT IS ONLY PURE ADAM'S ALE.

him would not satisfy the younger man. He beamed upon his visitor a kindly smile as he replied:

"Oh! it is nothing that will hurt man or beast, I assure you, if it is in a jug. It is only pure Adam's ale, brewed this morning under the elms you see over yonder. Will you have a pull?"

Then he rested the jug upon the fence, and the young man drank as if he was burning with thirst. When he had finished the farmer said to him:

"You'd better drink more of this kind of ale, young man, and less of 'tother, hadn't you?"

"Yes, sir, I had," was his reply. "I wish with all my heart that I had never tasted anything stronger."

"Well, then, young man, take an old man's advice, and stop at once. I can drink as much as I please of my Adam's ale and feel none the worse for it. Instead, it freshens me up, and makes me strong and steady for work. I reckon you cannot say the same of yours."

"No, sir, I cannot. I am wretched this morning."

"Yes, I see you are."

After a few more kind words and good advice, which were listened to because given so kindly, the older man swung down the jug into the shade, gathered up the reins and said to his horses:

"Come, lads, get up! Go along there, Bill! What are you about there, Doll, old girl? We must be after them thistles lively."

His advice is just as good for us as it was for the young man. Adam's ale is the safest drink, the best drink for everyone. Why is it called "Adam's ale?" Because it was the drink God supplied for Adam in the Garden of Eden.—National Advocate.

AMERICAN REFUSES A DRINK.

Incident on Board a Steamer Which Illustrates Danger of Putting Temptation in Another's Way.

A man who lately came over from America told the writer that on board the steamer one of the passengers went up to another in the smoking-room and asked him to have a drink with him. The man thus invited continued reading a newspaper and made no reply. The other man again asked him to drink with him. No answer again. A third invitation was then given in these words:

"Sir, I have asked you in as friendly a way as possible to drink with me, and each time you went on with your reading, and had not the civility to answer me. Now I ask you for the third time if you will drink wine, whisky, or anything else with me?"

The man then put aside his paper and answered quietly: "Do you see that glass, sir? Well, if I were to take even a quarter of it, I could not leave off until I had drank all the liquor on board. This is why I would not drink with you."

All present admired the man's self-control and learned a striking lesson on the danger of putting temptation in a brother's way.—The Quiver.

An Old Pledge.

A correspondent of the National Magazine sends it the following pledge taken from an old scrap book:

Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits, and drink, is not only needless, but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction, that should the people of the United States, and especially the young men, discountenance the use of it, they would not only promote their personal benefit, but the good of our country and the world.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON,
ANDREW JACKSON,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Saloonkeepers Barred.

A saloonkeeper in Wisconsin belonging to the Modern Woodmen has objected to being expelled from that order by the new rule which forbids the receiving or continuing as a member a liquor seller. As he was a member before the new rule was adopted, he appealed to the courts. The supreme court has decided against him, declaring the rule constitutional.

Deaths from Drink.

In a recent lecture delivered at Liverpool Dr. William Carter pointed out that the deaths directly attributed to intemperance in 1896 were 91 per 1,000,000 among male and 52 per 1,000,000 among females; that the rate is constantly increasing, and that the deaths are increasing among women far more rapidly and in a far greater ratio than among men.

DANGERS OF ALCOHOL.

What a French Physician Has to Say About This Poisonous Drink.

At the meeting of the Paris Hospitals' Medical society, says the London Lancet, M. Legendre, alarmed by the ever-increasing amount of drunkenness, asked if it would not be possible to withstand this by means of meetings, insistence on the dangers of alcohol, and by what he considered an even better method, that of getting up for the instruction of patients lantern shows with exhibitions of anatomic preparations to show the dangers of alcohol. M. Legendre has had printed for the use of all his patients a little leaflet, the text of which runs as follows:

"Most of the diseases treated in the hospitals arise from alcoholic drinks—that is to say, they are either caused or aggravated by the abuse of alcohol. All alcoholic drinks are dangerous, and the most harmful are those which contain aromatics in addition to alcohol—as, for instance, absinthe and the so-called apéritifs, called aniers.

"Alcoholic drinks are more dangerous when taken on an empty stomach or between meals. A man necessarily becomes an alcoholic—i. e., slowly poisoned by alcohol—even if he never gets drunk, when every day he drinks alcohol in the form of liquor or too much wine, more than one liter per diem.

"Alcohol is a poison, the habitual use of which destroys more or less quickly, but none the less certainly, all the organs most necessary to life—the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the blood vessels, the heart and the brain. Alcohol excites man, but does not strengthen him. It is no substitute for food, but takes away the taste for it. Those who often drink alcohol or too much wine (more than one litre a day) are much more liable to illness, and when ill are much worse, for the disease is often complicated with fatal delirium.

"Alcohol is a frequent cause of consumption by its power of weakening the lungs. Every year we see patients who attend the hospitals for alcoholism come back some months later suffering from consumption. Fathers and mothers who drink often have children who are deformed or idiots or who die from fits."

An Old Man's Testimony.

Mr. George Dixon, a venerable member of the Society of Friends, writing at the age of 86, says: On inquiry I find I have not a comrade left who used a glass or a pipe in his boyhood; and here let me say that I believe I should not have been living to give this account had I not been an abstainer, not only from all intoxicating drinks but from the use of tobacco in all its forms—the curse of civilization, the destroyer of youthful life, and the shortener of the days of manhood; rendering the body susceptible to infections and contagious diseases, and lessening the power to rally when attacked. During my long life I have been exposed to a variety of climates and situations, both by sea and land, from Newfoundland to the Isthmus of Panama, only ten degrees from the equator, and I fully believe that, under God's blessing, I have kept my health by careful living and good moral habits, endeavoring by precept and example to keep young people from using the pipe, cigar or cheap cigarette that is often seen in the mouths of ragged and barefooted children in our streets.—Christian Budget.

New Law in Germany.

The sixth paragraph of the new code, which will come into operation in Germany in 1900, enacts compulsory treatment of habitual drunkards, involving their being placed under a curator, who will be empowered to put the invalid anywhere for treatment until discharged from curatorship by the court. The exact description is: "He who, in consequence of inebriety, cannot provide for his affairs, or brings himself or his family into the danger of need or endangers the safety of others." This measure was first advocated in 1863 at a meeting at Hanover.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

White Fruit House

PRICES FOR 1899.

1898 is gone and with it much of the doubts and fears of the business world. Things can get no worse. Since the war everything has a tendency to going up. A great many goods are low, and they can not go any lower, such as Teas, Coffees and Sugar.

Coffee is Down 3c per Pound---This Makes a Reduction During the Year of 4c per pound.

We now make a specialty of roasting our best Rio Coffee here at home, and in this way our customers get a much fresher roast than in packages. Besides, you can see what you buying, as it is loose and not in packages. It is quite a saving to our customer and a much better article.

Our Best Roasted Rio, 12½c lb.
Bonito in Packages, 10c lb.
Leverine in packages, 12c lb.
High Mocha, green, 25c lb, roasted, 30c lb.
Green Rio, Very Best, 10c lb.
Good Rio, Green, 8c lb.
Old Government Java, 25c lb.
Roasted Java, 30c lb.

Sugars Down 1-2c Per Pound.

Extra Yellow C, 4½c
Coffee A, 5c
Fine Granulated 5½c
Cut Loaf, 8½c.
Best Powdered, 6c.

Teas.

The Tea market in all grades has been advanced 10c lb. on account of the War tax, fortunately we had a large supply before the advance came and continue to sell to our customers at old prices.

Our motto in dealing in Teas like other goods, is to buy large quantities from importers and sell direct to customers, thereby saving the jobber's profit of 10c to 20c lb. This is the success of our Tea trade. Quick sales and small profits.

Young Hyson good, 30c
Young Hyson, extra good, 35c
Very best Young Hyson, 50c
Japan Tea, 35c, and best, 50c lb
Gunpowder, good, 35c lb.; best 50c lb
Imperial best, 50c
Best English Breakfast, 50c lb
Be 1 Oolong Tea, 50c

Canned Goods--Home Pack and California.

Tomatoes and Corn had a very large crop last year, and the prices are very low.

Tomatoes, 8c
Corn, 5c
Evergreen Brand Corn, 10c
Best Baltimore Pie Peaches 9c
Early June Peas, 9c
Baltimore Table Peaches, 15c
California Green Gages, 15c
Calif. ium Egg Plums, 14c
California Apricots 15c
California Peaches, 15c
California White Cherries, 25c.

Dried Fruits--Domestic and California.

California Raisins, best, 9c
California Raisins, extra, 7c
California Apricots 12c
California Prunes 6c, and 10c
California Peaches, 11c
Evaporated Apples, 11c
Domestic Apples, 6c
Pitted Cherries, 11c
No. 1 Raspberries, 15c
Best Blackberries, 8c
Zante Currants 7c.

Fish.

Family White Fish, ½ bbl., $4.60
Family White fish kit, 50c
No. 1 White Fish, kit, $1.00
Mackerel kit, $1.25
Labrador Herring, 2c each
Best Mackerel, kit, $2.10
Scotch Herring, keg, $1.10
Holland Herring, keg, 80c
Best Georges Bank Cod Fish, cake, 7c
Summer Cured Cod Fish, brick, 7c

Maple Syrup, Other Syrups and New Orleans Molasses.

Maple Syrup, per gallon, 75c
Lemon Maple Syrup in bottles, 50c
Golden Drips, per gallon, 25c
New Orleans Molasses, gal., 15c
Best New Orleans, gal., 20c
No. 1 Sorghum, gal., 35c.

Oils -Harness, Neatsfoot, Linseed and Machine.

Harness Oil, 50c gallon
Neatsfoot, 60c gallon
Fish Oil, 40c gallon
Machine Oil, dark, 20c gallon
Machine Oil, bright, 25c gallon
Linseed Oil, boiled, 50c gallon
Linseed Oil, raw, 50c gallon
Lard Oil, No. 1, 60c gallon

Cheap Sugar Has Made Cheap Candy.

Pure Stick, per lb. 9c
Pure French Mixed, 7c lb
French Mottoes, 12c lb
Gum Drops, 3c lb
Bon Bons, extra, 10c lb
Bon Bon Fruit, 20c lb
Cinnamon Drops, 10c lb
Peppermint Lozenges, 10c lb

This is the lowest candies have ever been sold at in the history of the trade.

Fine Cut and Plug Tobacco, Cigars, Etc.

Fine Cut, good, 30c
Fine Cut, extra, 40c
Fine Cut, best, 50c
Vim Frames, 35c per box
Artistic Cigars, 65c per box
Empire, $1.20 per box
Plug, Battle Ax, pound, 35c
Plug, Horse Shoe, pound 45c
Plug, J. T., best, pound 50c
Smoking Tobacco, pound 25c
Sweet Cumberland, pound 25c
Mail Pouch, per package, 5c

Wines and Liquors for Medical Use Only.

Domestic Wines are extremely low this season.

Kelley Is and Catawba, 50c gallon
Kelley Island Port, 50c gallon
Kelley Island Sherry, 50c gallon
German Kuchnmel, $1.50 gallon
German Kuchnmel, bottles, 60c
California Angelica, 50c gallon
California Muscatel, 50c gallon
Wines in bottles, 25c and 50c bottle
Whiskies, new, $1.10 and $1.25 gallon
Whiskies, old, $1.40 and $1.50 gallon

Carpets, Matting, Linoleums, Window Shades and Floor Oil Cloths.

We have a large line and nice assortment of Oil Cloths, Carpets and Window Shades. We keep all grades and prices. Our whole corner room is devoted to these goods so you can always find a good display at low prices.

Window Shades, good, 15c each
Window Shades, extra, 20c each
Window Shades, best, 25c each
Rag Carpet, good, per yard, 22c
Rag Carpet, home-made, per yard, 35c
Brussels Carpet, good, yard, 35c
Brussels Carpet, best, yard 50c
Linoleum, good, 35c yard
Linoleum, best, $1.10 yard
Floor Oil Cloth, good, 25c yard
Floor Oil Cloth, best, 37½c yard
Ingrain Carpets, good, 25c yard
Ingrain Carpets, best, 40c yard
Syria Supers, per yard 50c

Be sure and call on us for your Carpets, Oil Cloths and Window Shades—we beat all others. You can save at least 20 per cent on the dollar at the Fruit House.

White Fruit House.

MAKES OUR WEATHER

PROFESSOR MOORE BEGAN AS PRINTER IN THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Man Who Is Now Chief of the Weather Bureau Came Up From the Bottom—Phenomenal Growth of the Service Under His Administration.

Professor Willis L. Moore, chief of the United States weather bureau, is a native of New York state, having resided for many years in Binghamton, where he is well known. He entered the signal service, now the weather bureau, some 25 years ago and has since devoted his entire time to the study of the service over which he so ably presides.

Mr. Moore entered the service as a printer, but his push, energy, ability and perseverance soon won him promotion. He was promoted from grade to grade until in 1891 he was appointed a local forecaster in charge of the Milwaukee station and the Wisconsin climate and crop service. His administration of that office was so successful as to call forth from the secretary of agriculture, Hon. J. M. Rusk, special commendation.

While Mr. Moore was on duty at Milwaukee there was a vacancy in the grade of professor of meteorology in the weather bureau. By direction of the secretary of agriculture a rigid competitive examination was held to fill this important position. The examination was open to the world. Mr. Moore easily won and was assigned to his new duty in charge of the large forecasting district of which Chicago is headquarters. There he made an excellent record as a forecaster of storms and cold waves.

In 1895 there was a vacancy in the position of chief of the United States weather bureau. The secretary of agriculture desired to place at the head of the bureau the best equipped man in the service. After looking over the important stations in the service Professor Moore, who had administered the affairs of the Chicago office with such marked ability, was selected for appointment as chief of the bureau in which he had served continuously for many years. This appointment was hailed with delight by the men in the service.

The chief of the weather bureau, in addition to being a scientist, has necessarily to be a man of marked executive ability. It is recognized that Professor Moore is the best equipped chief the weather bureau has ever had. His administration has been able, energetic, efficient and along progressive lines.

The growth and extension of the weather service have been phenomenal. Many new stations have been established, including 16 aerial stations, where observations are made at high

PROFESSOR WILLIS L. MOORE.

elevations by sending up with each kite a small instrument which records automatically several elements, such as air pressure, wind velocity, humidity and temperature.

The weather bureau has made rapid advances in the establishment of climate and crop services in Porto Rico and Cuba. Only a few weeks after the Spanish war had ended the weather bureau had in Porto Rico a full service, which was issuing a weekly bulletin. The example of the weather bureau of the United States may well be followed by other countries, for it is universally recognized that our weather service is the greatest in the world.

In the extension of the service to the tropical seas the bureau made a wonderful achievement. In less than one month from the time that congress authorized the establishment of the West Indian hurricane service 12 trained and expert observers were sent to as many islands in the West Indies, the stations fully established, meteorological instruments set up and arrangements made for cabling twice daily observations from these stations to the West Indian headquarters at Kingston, Jamaica, and to the central office at Washington.

The action of putting the machinery of such an extensive meteorological organization into such quick operation was most remarkable. Thus the United States did in a month what England failed to do many years ago.

The weather observers had hardly reached their posts when the most destructive hurricane since 1860 began to form near the island of Barbados. Warnings of this storm were immediately issued and telegraphed to ports in its track. Shipping interests received benefit of inestimable value.

The hurricane and cold wave warnings issued by the chief of the weather bureau are the means of saving property to the extent of many million dollars each year. In November, 1897, one tide forecast by the bureau resulted in saving cotton at Norfolk valued at $850,000. By the same warning about 900 vessels were held in port, many of which would otherwise have perished at sea.

Many times one hurricane warning will be the means of saving property of sufficient value to more than cover the expenses of the weather bureau for several years.

ALFRED R. ROWLEY.

A New Sealing Cover.

To temporarily seal pitchers and other liquid holders a German has designed a bale having an eccentric over the center of the cover, with a lever on the eccentric, which is turned to tighten it after the bale is drawn over the top of the jar.

How to Use Cold Baked Beans.

Simmer three cups of cold baked beans in six cups of water 30 minutes. Season with salt, pepper, a great spoon of tomato catchup, an onion chopped fine (omit if you do not like onion), then strain and add 1½ cups of stewed and strained tomato. Mix together a tablespoon each of butter and flour, add to the soup and boil a few minutes. Serve with croutons thus: Cut slices of bread in small squares and fry brown in butter.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION.

How to Prevent and Cure This Prevalent Affliction.

Heredity has much to do with nervous disorders. If one's ancestors have been a long lived race, phenomenal vitality is often inherited, and with this aid much can be prevented or cured. If the opposite is the case, however, no pains should be spared in endeavoring as far as possible to counteract any predisposition to disease. Of the methods by which nervous prostration can be prevented one of the most important is to have three good, varied and well cooked meals per day. Take plenty of time to eat them. No meal should be eaten in less than half an hour—or, better still, even an hour, especially for dinner. Good can be derived, too, from the surroundings and conditions under which the meal is taken. Food is worse than wasted which is taken into the system when laboring under great excitement, grief, anxiety or other disturbing conditions. Above all things avoid all highly seasoned foods—many of them are productive of far more harm than good.

A proper amount of sleep at nighttime is another preventive. Take eight hours' sound sleep. By this I do not mean merely eight hours in bed, but eight hours' restful sleep. If you do not fall asleep easily, or the sleep is broken or restless, or you lie awake for an hour or more after going to bed, you should remain in bed ten hours. To endeavor to get along with less than the natural amount of sleep is simply courting nervous disorder.

It has been found, too, that many people become broken down nervously because they are bored and worried by the vexation of a restless and purposeless life. Overwork is bad, but want of work is equally harmful. To worry and fret over trifles has undoubtedly a great deal to do with nervous depression.

Every woman should get a certain amount of moderate exercise in the open air. It makes no difference what kind is taken so long as it exercises all the muscles and is not followed by a sense of fatigue. The question is not what exercise you think you ought to have, but what you can endure. If you find you can only walk one hour each day without becoming fatigued, then that is enough. If you cannot take much exercise, then walk half an hour, but if half an hour's exercise exhausts you so that you do not quickly recover after a short rest then you are in need of a doctor.

How to Bake Shad.

Empty and wash the fish with care, but do not open it more than is necessary, and keep on the head and fins. Stuff it with forcemeat, sew it up and rub it all over with the yolk of an egg and a little of the stuffing. Put into the pan in which the fish is to be baked about a gill of vinegar, and in this bake the fish for about an hour and a half.

How to Wash Chamois Gloves.

The proper way is to wash them in tepid water, taking care to use plenty of white soap. They can either be washed on the hand or off, though it is easier to get at them by wearing them and using a nailbrush. They should be rinsed in strong tepid soapsuds and not in clear water, because that takes out the oil and makes the gloves hard. The more they are washed the softer and finer they become. They should never be wrung out, but rather pressed out, and then they should be rolled in a dry towel. Keep changing the towel until all of the water is absorbed, and before the gloves are thoroughly dry put them on the hands.

How to Prevent Spring Fever.

To prevent spring fever a large amount of exercise in the open air must be taken daily. If quinine, a blood purifier and a liver medicine are taken daily and if the alimentary canal is kept clear, spring fever will not bother any one. If the blood and the organs of the body are in a healthy condition, spring fever is impossible.

How to Make Maryland Chowder.

Half pound fat salt pork, chopped and browned in the frying pan. 25 clams: cut off the hard part and chop the clams fine; six chopped onions, one dozen potatoes chopped, one quart tomatoes, pinch of thyme, very little salt and pepper, one tablespoonful worcestershire sauce, one quart of oysters. Let the clams, onions, pork, tomatoes and seasoning boil three hours with one pint of water and the juice of the clams. Add the potatoes three-quarters of an hour before serving and the oysters ten minutes before.

How to Fry Celery.

Put the heads of celery into boiling water with a little salt; boil 15 minutes. Cut each head in two or three pieces; put in a dish; season with pepper, salt, chopped parsley and vinegar or lemon juice. Leave an hour, then dip in frying batter and fry in boiling fat. When a nice color, drain, sprinkle with salt and serve.

How to Cook Herring Roe.

Allow a plain milk biscuit to each guest. Have about eight soft roes of cooked fresh herrings, make very hot over a gentle fire and season with cayenne and salt. Melt two ounces of butter in a frying pan, lay in the biscuits and cook gently. Dust them well with pepper. Curl round the roes and lay one on each biscuit. Serve very hot. Put a little yolk of hard boiled egg that has been rubbed through a sieve alternately with some finely chopped parsley on the top of each.

How to Make Indian Toast.

Place about a tablespoonful of butter in a basin and stand it over a saucepan of boiling water. When melted, stir in two well beaten eggs, a teaspoonful of anchovy paste, a little cayenne pepper and a few chopped capers. Stir until the mixture begins to set, spread on crontons of fried bread, garnish and serve at once.

HOUSE FURNISHING.

How to Give a Small Room a Spacious Appearance.

In a small room the wall paper is a very important item to be considered, the size of the room to all appearances being diminished or increased by the paper. Small patterns should invariably be selected, while those of a neutral tint are preferable, plain cartridge papers and narrow borders generally achieving the best result.

Carpets also largely influence the appearance of a room. In a small room large patterns must be eschewed, small and simple designs being alone permissible, or if the floor is polished and rugs are used they must be narrow and have a border.

Light is yet another influence to be taken into consideration. A dark room will invariably look small and poky, whereas if a pretty bay window be thrown out the same room would undergo a complete metamorphosis. Curtains draped gracefully round a pole and hanging down the side of the bow add greatly to the spacious effect desired.

A low seat filling up the window in question, amply supplied with cushions, is a good method of using up space without detracting from the roomy appearance. A window of this description is very much enhanced by the upper third being formed of little lattice panes or else of stained glass (or even of imitation).

The furniture is the next thing to be considered. Old fashioned, large and cumbersome pieces must be avoided. Indeed it is due to the small rooms of the period that so much gimcrack furniture has come to the fore. However, without necessarily employing gimcrack stuff, we can furnish our small rooms with dainty little Chippendale or empire designs, which are eminently more suited to small houses than mahogany, old English or rococo designs.

Old fashioned, comfortable, large sofas and armchairs must not be indulged in. Corners must all be utilized, lounges and sofas being fitted into the same, above which some dainty shelves should be put up for books and bric-a-brac. Large tables must be avoided.

When possible, it is a good plan to remove dividing doors and throw two rooms into one, decorating the division with curtains, which, draped from the center to the side, should fall thence in a straight line.

Grand pianos or even "baby grands" should find no place in small rooms, the cottage or upright, on account of the smaller space it occupies, being eminently more suitable, while the top lends itself to decoration, forming a shelf for the innumerable bric-a-brac to be found in the average drawing room of the day, for which there is, however, but little accommodation. Pictures, of course, should be small, a very good effect being obtained by a number of small paintings hung together, showing no intervening space of wall, without their sizes and shapes being taken into consideration.

REMARKABLE RESCUE.

Mrs. Michael Curtain, Plainfield, Ill., makes the statement that she caught cold, which settled on her lungs; she was treated for a month by her family physician, but grew worse. He told her she was a hopeless victim of consumption and that no medicine could cure her. Her druggist suggested Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption; she bought a bottle and to her delight found herself benefited from first dose. She continued its use and after taking six bottles found herself sound and well; now does her own housework, and is as well as she ever was. Free trial bottles of this great discovery at Dreier & Bros.' drug store. Only 50 cents and $1.00, every bottle guaranteed.

Automobile Organ Now.

London has a weekly paper, the Motor-Car Journal, published in the interest of the new motive force in England.

STORY OF A SLAVE.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. George D. Williams, of Manchester, Mich., tells how such a slave was made free. He says: "My wife had been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting, and dizzy spells. This miracle working medicine is a godsend to weak, sickly, run down people. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50 cents. Sold by Dreier & Bro., druggists.

It Solves the Question.

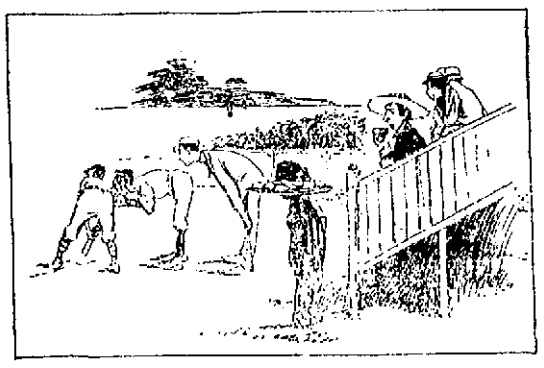
In a portion of Hanover, Germany, a local decree requires each farmer to deliver to the authorities twelve sparrows or sparrow heads between Oct. 1 and Dec. 1 or pay a fine.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS

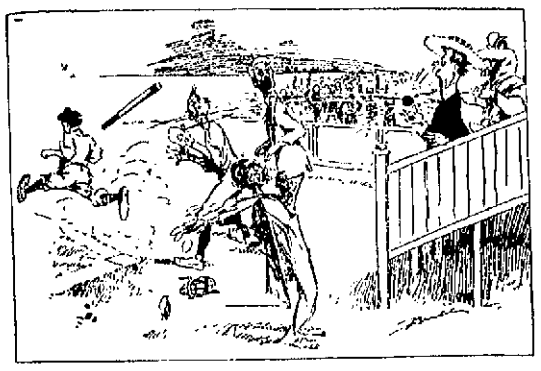
Are grand, but skin eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve cures them, also old, running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Dreier & Bro., druggists.

Our line of men's goods for spring and sumer wear is complee. Prices the lowest consistent with good work. G. Schmidt, merchant tailor, 57 E. Berry St. 27tf

SANDWICHES ON THE GRANDSTAND.

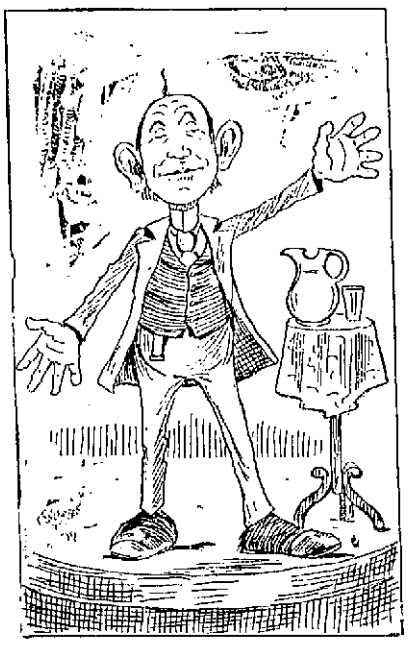


1—He must have been buying a chicken sandwich,—

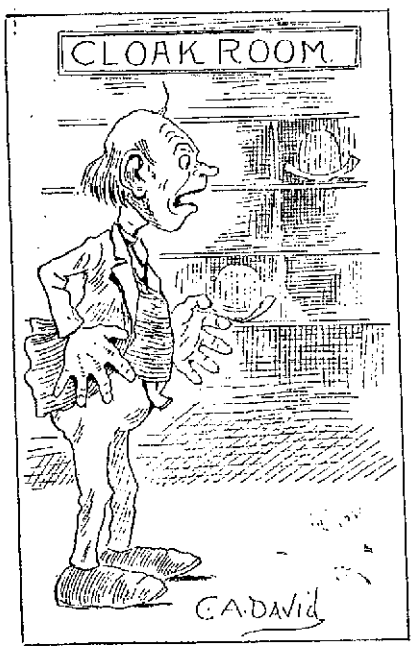


2—for a foul ball went right over at him.

THE CONSISTENT LECTURER.



1—Lecturer—I don't believe in treating criminals harshly, etc., etc.



2—Lecturer (a moment later)—Great Caesar If I could get hold of that scoundrel who stole my overcoat, I would S-t-r-a-n-g-l-e him!

STUDYING HARD.

Now sits the youth throughout the night
Till rings the breakfast bell,
He studies not he seeks to find
A brand new college yell.

ART NOTES.

"FIRING CHINA."

HE ALWAYS DID.

1—"Never mind, conductor, I'm not kittenish."

2—"Don't stop the car, I always jump off—

3—this way."

J. F. ZIMMERLY & CO.
Practical Plumbers,
Gas and Steam Fitters.
NO. 141 CALHOUN STREET

HER MONEY WOULD HAVE BEEN RETURNED

If Hyomei Had Failed to Cure.

BOSTON, Oct. 5, 1897.
R. T. BOOTH CO.,
Gentlemen—I have suffered from Asthmatic Hay Fever for twenty-four years, and failed to find relief from any of the numerous doctors' prescriptions or advertised remedies which I used. I had about 2 gave no hope, when I began the use of "Hyomei," which entirely cured me in four weeks' time.
Yours truly,
MRS. WILLARD B. AVERY.
(Mrs. Avery is the wife of W. B. Avery, of the American Express Co.)

Don't you think it foolish to suffer, when a trial of this New Treatment costs less than one visit to the physician, and you are guaranteed against loss?

Your druggist keeps it and will tell you of hundreds who have been cured. Price $1.00 complete. Extra bottles 50c. Sent by mail, postage prepaid.

"For sale in Fort Wayne by Gross & Pellens and other druggists."

FIRST and THIRD TUESDAYS
EACH MONTH

CHEAP TRIPS SOUTH

...BY THE...

Louisville & Nashville Railroad

Write for information to
C. P. ATMORE, G. P. A., - - LOUISVILLE, KY.

YOUNG WOMEN desiring to make their home at the new
Y. W. C. A. Rooms,
49 and 51 W. Berry Street,
Should apply at once. Miss Johnson has charge of the rooms to be rented and may be seen after 5 o'clock at the association house, West Berry Street.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

DENTIST.

DR. McALISTER,
EXPERT DENTIST,
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